Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVISION OF THE LATHRIDIIDÆ OF BOREAL AMERICA.

BY H. C. FALL.

In the Summer of 1897 there appeared in the Revue d'Entomologie a paper entitled "Essai de Classification General des Lathridiidæ, Avec le Catalogue Systematique et alphabetique de toutes les espèces du Globe—par le R. P. fr. Mie Jos. Belon O. P." This paper, which, by the way, did not come to hand till the following year, briefly summarizes the results of the author's study of these insects extending over a period of some twenty-five years, and is, from a generic and bibliographic standpoint, of the greatest value to every student of the family. It is, however, of little or no service to the American student or collector as an aid to the identification of his own species, since, with few exceptions, the author's acquaintance with the North American fauna is too limited to permit the incorporation of our species into his tables.

The following pages are the result of an effort to do, in some degree, for our fauna that which the labors of Reitter and Belon have accomplished in Europe, and although much had been done toward this end before the receipt of the essay above mentioned, the progress of the work was greatly stimulated, and its completion hastened thereby.

In addition to the difficulties always incident to the examination and description of such minute forms, there have been three others which have combined to discourage the attentions of systematists to the Lathridiidæ. First, the small size and frequently monotonous aspect of the insects themselves have caused them to be neglected by collectors; again, the fact that so many species are widely distributed through the agency of commerce, would require a more extended acquaintance with exotic species than is usually necessary; and finally, the impossibility of recognizing from the description the greater part of the numerous species of Mannerheim and Motschulsky. The first two difficulties named are not serious, but the last is practically insurmountable. The descriptions of both these authors touch only the more obvious superficial characters, neglecting almost entirely the under surface of the body, which is of great importance, as well as the finer details of structure, including sexual characters, upon which we must often depend for the separation of closely allied forms. It is certain that many of their species can never be identified without an examination of the types, a possibility so remote, even if they be in existence, that it is believed better to risk the creation of a few synonyms in the attempt to establish order, than to leave the family indefinitely in obscurity.

The material which has served as the basis of this revision comprises, besides my own, the Horn, Hubbard and Schwarz, Wickham, Blanchard, National Museum and Cambridge Museum collections, supplemented by typical specimens of many European species from Reitter and Belon. My heartiest thanks are due to the owners or curators of the above collections for the service thus rendered. Especial mention should be made of the Hubbard and Schwarz collection, which alone comprises about 1000 specimens, and is by far the richest accumulation of Lathridiidæ in this country. For the privilege of studying it in its entirety and at my leisure, Mr. Schwarz with great kindness undertook the labor of transferring to suitable boxes, packing and shipping to me this collection, and this at a time when seriously incapacitated by ill health. I wish also to express especial appreciation of the rare kindness of Mr. Belon, who has forwarded to me for examination his unique types of *Enicmus cordatus* and *E. ferrugineus*, and who has also sent me his excellent monograph of the Lathridiidæ of France, and contributed generously to my cabinet.

In its general features the following arrangement of genera is nearly in accord with that adopted by Belon; the discovery, however, of hitherto unobserved characters, or the different estimate placed upon others, has resulted in a certain amount of deviation from the lines there followed. The reasons for these changes are, I believe, in all cases set forth, and their adoption or rejection is left to the judgment of those for whom the work is prepared.

The simple outline sketches on the accompanying plates have been drawn for the most part with the aid of the camera lucida, and it is hoped they will prove of material assistance in the identification of species. Many details regarding form and relative dimensions of parts have been omitted or abbreviated in the descriptions in the belief that such information may be more quickly and satisfactorily obtained from a figure than by the perusal of a labored description.

In a review of a strictly faunal nature like the present, it is probably not necessary to state, yet it is important to bear in mind, that the characters used and statements made are to be construed as applying only to the fauna in question. They may be, and in general are, capable of a much wider application, but it is not safe to assume this.

The following characterization of the family is as full as need be for practical uses.

It will be observed that *Monoedus* has not been included in the present revision. According to Dr. Sharp, it almost certainly belongs to the family Adimeridæ. My opportunities for investigation have not been sufficient to enable me to form any conclusions upon this subject, but the opinion of so eminent an authority may probably be safely accepted.

Small or minute insects, rarely exceeding 2.5 mm. in length ; body varying in form from broadly oval to linear, and from strongly convex to depressed ; color usually rufotestaceous or brownish, but varying from pale yellowish testaceous to black, rarely with distinct markings and never (in our fauna) at all metallic; glabrous or virtually so almost throughout the Lathridiini, pubescent in the other tribes, the pubescence never very dense and arranged serially on the elytra except in the Merophysiini.

Head horizontal, usually more or less transverse, rarely distinctly elongate (*Adistemia* and some *Cartodere*), smooth or punctate, often sulcate or carinulate.

Mentum large, usually transverse and strongly punctate ; about as long as wide in *Fuchsina*, longer than wide and smooth in *Dasycerus*.

Mandibles small, not prominent, generally concealed by the labrum.

Maxillæ with two lobes.

Palpi short and difficult to observe; the maxillary with four, the labial with two or three joints; last joint oval or subconical, longer than the preceding (very elongate and acicular in *Dasycerus*), the basal joints scarcely visible, pseudobasal joints robust.

Labrum short, strongly transverse, relatively large in the Corticariini; usually narrower (in a transverse sense) than the epistoma, rarely (*Cartodere elegans*, *Adistemia* and *Revelieria*) wider than the epistoma and embracing it at sides; its front margin usually in some degree sinuate, but often arcuate or truncate.

Epistoma short, on the same plane as the front, and separated from it by a fine arcuate suture in the Merophysiini and Corticariini; on a somewhat lower plane and separated from the front by a deeper suture in Dasycerini and Lathridiini.

Antennæ clavate (capillary in *Dasycerus*), 9–11-jointed, club 3 or rarely 2-jointed; inserted anteriorly at the sides of the front, the base sometimes a little concealed by the frontal margin. They are usually shorter than the head and prothorax, but occasionally reach or even pass the base of the pronotum. The first two joints are always larger than those following, the second as a rule somewhat narrower than the first; funicular joints subequal or very slightly increasing in width and gradually shorter; club usually more or less abruptly formed, the first two joints either elongate or transverse, the first generally longer than the second, the last joint more elongate and frequently obliquely truncate.

Eyes normally large and prominent, small or minute in *Holoparamecus*, *Cartodere*, *Metophthalmus*, *Adistemia* and *Belonia*, entirely wanting in *Fuchsina*. They are situated at, or much more frequently a little in advance of the hind angles, thus leaving more or less distinct tempora, and are lateral in all genera except *Metophthalmus*, in which they are concealed from beneath by the explanate side margin of the head.

Prothorax of variable form, nearly always distinctly wider than the head, and rarely as wide as the elytra; the margin very often (Lathridiini and Corticariini) finely crenulate or denticulate, especially toward the hind angles, and occasionally (*Coninomus* especially) with a whitish membranous border, which may become irregular through wear, or even entirely lost. Surface evenly convex, or variously marked with foveæ or costæ; by far the greater number having either a median subbasal fovea or a more or less distinct transverse impression.

Scutellum ordinarily distinct, but small and transverse; indistinct or entirely lacking in a few genera.

Elytra oblong, oval, or sublinear; entirely covering the abdomen except in a few species of *Melanophthalma*, in which they are slightly truncate or subtruncate, revealing the tip of the abdomen; each 6–8 punctate-striate, except in the Merophysiini, where the punctuation is confused, and in *Revelieria* and *Fuchsina*, where they are 12 or 13 in number and more or less irregular.

Prosternal side pieces not divided, the suture separating them from the prosternum nearly or quite obliterated. This suture, though faint, is traceable in *Holoparamecus*. Coxal cavities separated by a lamina of variable width (except in *Dasycerus*), open behind in *Holoparamecus* and *Dasycerus*, closed in the two larger tribes. In *Lathridius* the prosternum fails to reach the posterior margin, allowing the epimera to coalesce on the median line. In *Metophthalmus* the flanks are grooved near the margin for the reception of the outer joints of the antennæ.

Mesosternum short, the side pieces generally distinct.

Metasternum longer than the mesosternum, sometimes longer, sometimes shorter than the first ventral segment; simply punctate and with or without a longer or shorter fine impressed median line in *Holoparamecus* and Corticariini; variously foveate and sulcate in most Lathridiini, quite often with deep post-coxal pits with plicate or wrinkled margins.

Abdomen consisting of five or six segments, the first (except in *Dasycerus*) as long as the two or three following united; segments 2–5 subequal, the last sometimes a little longer; the sixth when present generally much smaller. Segments free, except in *Adistemia*, where the first is connate with the metasternum, the suture being entirely obliterated between the coxæ.

Front coxæ conical, prominent, more commonly distinctly separated, but contiguous or subcontiguous in *Dasyceras*, *Adistemia* and many of the Corticariini.

Middle coxæ rounded and less prominent (except *Dasycerus*), distinctly separated except in *Adistemia*.

Hind coxæ transverse, not prominent, more or less widely separated, their cavities nearly or quite reaching the side margin. In *Dasycerus*, however, the coxæ are nearly in contact at their inner angles, while in *Adistemia* they are small, a little prominent, their cavities falling far short of attaining the epipleuræ.

Legs moderate; trochanters usually small, but very long in *Belonia;* femora robust or slender; tibiæ straight or slightly arcuate, quite uniformly somewhat slender, and gradually wider apically, except in *Dasycerus*, where they are widest at or a little before the middle; the apex without spurs; tarsi 3-jointed, the first two joints comparatively short, but differing in relative proportions, the last joint usually about equal to the two preceding combined; claws simple.

External sexual marks are not infrequent and affect most commonly the legs and abdominal apex.

The early stages of these insects are practically unknown, and but little more has been published concerning their habits in the mature state. They are known to occur in vegetable detritus, under bark and stones, in commercial products and on various plants.

The four primary or tribal divisions into which our fauna is separable may be thus distinguished :

Anterior coxal cavities open behind.
  Front coxæ separated by a prosternal lamina, antennæ clavate, body not costate...MEROPHYSIINI.
  Front coxæ contiguous, their cavities confluent, antennæ capillary, body costate..DASYCERINI.
Anterior coxal cavities closed behind.
  Epistoma on a lower plane than the front and separated from it by a deep suture; body often costate, glabrous or virtually so (except *Lathridius productus* and *Enicmus hirtus*), the hairs when present sparse and erect; front coxæ distinctly separated (except in *Adistemia*)...LATHRIDIINI.
  Epistoma on the same plane as the front, separated from it by a distinct but scarcely impressed suture; body never costate, always pubescent, the hairs more or less inclined or recurved; front coxæ less distinctly separated, usually contiguous or nearly so...........CORTICARIINI.

Tribe I. MEROPHYSIINI.

HOLOPARAMECUS Curtis.

Of the nine genera included by Belon in this tribe, the present alone has thus far occurred in North America. Its principal characters are detailed below, and with few exceptions are those of the tribe to which it belongs.

Front smooth, epistoma on the same plane and separated by a fine arcuate suture; eyes rather small; labial palpi 3-jointed; antennæ 9–11-jointed in our species, club 2-jointed. Prothorax narrowed behind. Elytra elongate-ovate, widest in front of the middle; body devoid of costæ, very finely punctulate and with short, sparse, fine pubescence; elytra with an entire sutural stria, but without series of punctures. Front coxæ distinctly separated, their cavities open behind; middle coxæ more widely separated; first tarsal joint distinctly longer than the second, the third joint subequal to the first two together.

Our six species divide naturally into two groups, representing two of the four subgenera entertained by Belon. In the first group—*Holoparamecus* proper—besides the characters named in the table below, the abdomen consists normally of five visible segments, the sixth being rarely very slightly protruded; the first ventral is never quite as long as the three following combined, and the longitudinal median impressed line of the metasternum is abbreviated or entirely wanting. In the second group — *Calyptobium* Aubé—the sixth ventral in our three species is, in every specimen examined, distinctly and apparently normally exposed; the first ventral is as long as the three following combined, and the metasternum bears an entire median impressed line.

Two species—*singularis* and *pacificus*—have stood on our lists for many years; of the former I have seen no native specimens and its occurrence with us is certainly open to doubt. The only localities thus far named are New York and Yuma. The former is based upon a specimen in the LeConte collection, which, on examination, I find to be *kunzei*, and as this species also occurs in California, the Yuma specimens are doubtless the same thing. As *singularis*, however, is a cosmopolitan species, it will quite surely be found here sooner or later, and it will therefore be described and included in the table. Our species separate easily in the following manner:

Antennæ 9-jointed in the ♂, 10-jointed in the ♀; pronotum longitudinally bistriate at base, hind angles not foveate.
Subgenus **Holoparamecus.**
  Eyes small, distant by about their own diameter from the antennæ; pronotum without discal fovea; metasternum without median impressed line.
    Form broad, elytra convex, metasternum longer than the first ventral segment, first joint of antennal club longer than wide. ...... **ragusæ.**
    Form more slender, elytra less convex, metasternum scarcely as long as the first ventral segment, first joint of antennal club not longer than wide... **singularis.**
  Eyes larger, distant by about half their diameter from the antennæ; pronotum with small discal fovea; metasternum with median impressed line in apical half.. **kunzei.**
Antennæ 11-jointed in both sexes; pronotum not bistriate at base, the base more or less broadly impressed, the hind angles foveate.
Subgenus **Calyptobium.**
  Hind angles of prothorax not carinate.
    Tempora nearly as long as the eyes, surface feebly shining.... **pacificus.**
    Tempora very short, surface shining...................... **floridanus.**
  Hind angles of prothorax carinate.......................... **caularum.**

H. ragusæ Reitt.—Quite robust, testaceous, finely but distinctly punctate throughout. the punctures of the pronotum and prosternum being especially strong and close for the genus. Antennæ with the intermediate joints scarcely as wide as long, the first joint of club obconic, longer than wide, and much longer than the terminal joint. Eyes small, distant by about their own diameter from the antennæ, the tempora very short. Prothorax wider than long, widest a little behind the apex, sides rounded in front, thence oblique and scarcely at all sinuate to the hind angles, which are slightly obtuse; disk moderately convex in front without median fovea; base flatter and broadly depressed each side, the longitudinal striæ wide and connected behind their anterior extremities by a feeble transverse impression; median basal carina nearly obsolete, but traceable in certain lights; hind angles not carinate, the border merely abruptly depressed. Elytra convex, without humeri, rather strongly narrowed to apex, which is parabolically rounded. Front coxæ separated by nearly half the coxal width; metasternum longer than first ventral segment and without impressed line. (Pl. III, figs. 1 and 1*a*). Length 1-1.2 mm.

Hab.—Pennsylvania, Missouri.

A small series in the Horn collection is all that I have seen. The comparatively robust form and convex elytra without humeri are sufficient to distinguish this species at a glance from any of its American congeners. The punctuation of the pronotum is closer and stronger than usual, the prosternal side pieces are, however, subimpunctate, and the metasternum and abdomen are finely, sparsely punctulate as in the other species.

H. singularis Beck.—This species, as will be seen by the figure, is intermediate in form between *ragusæ* and *kunzei*. It is more slender and less convex than the former, but is not distinctly depressed as is the latter. The humeri are nearly wanting, the surface is quite shining, the punctuation very sparse and fine on the pronotum, a little more distinct on the elytra, and almost as strong on the prosternum as in *ragusæ*. The antennæ are much as in *kunzei*. Eyes small, distant their own diameter from the antennæ, tempora very short. Sculpture of the base of the pronotum much as in *kunzei*, but the basal transverse line is better defined, the median longitudinal carina obsolete, the hind angles not carinate. Front coxæ separated by about two-fifths the coxal width. The metasternum is scarcely as long as the first ventral segment; a character of importance, since in all our other species it is visibly longer than the first ventral. Metasternum without median impressed line. (Pl. III, figs. 2 and 2*a*). Length 1.2 mm.

Hab.—This is a common species throughout Europe, and has been found in various parts of Asia and Africa. It has been recorded from New York and Yuma in our territory; but, as has been already remarked, the specimens so referred were quite surely *kunzei*; its occurrence therefore in our fauna has yet to be verified.

H. kunzei Aubé.—Depressed, yellowish or reddish testaceous, very finely and sparsely punctate, both above and beneath, pubescence fine, short and inconspicuous. Antennæ passing the middle of the prothorax; first two joints elongate, subequal, the first a trifle stouter, third longer than wide, following joints about as wide as long; first joint of club very slightly wider and longer than the terminal joint. Eyes moderate, distant from the antennæ by about half their diameter, tempora small, the eyes nearly contiguous to the prothorax in repose. Prothorax a little more than one-fourth wider than long, surface flattened, widest a little behind the front angles, sides sinuate posteriorly, hind angles a little obtuse; disk with a median punctiform fovea in front of the middle, a longitudinal basal stria each side nearer the margin than the middle, the striæ connected near their anterior extremities by a transverse impressed line, which is obtusely angulate posteriorly, and again by a less distinct impressed line close to the basal margin; median line from the anterior transverse impression to the base depressed and very finely carinulate; hind angles with a very fine carina close to and parallel with the margin. Elytra feebly convex, three times as long as the thorax, tip broadly obtusely rounded. Front coxæ separated by about two-fifths the coxal width, middle coxæ by fully the coxal width; metasternum longer than the first ventral segment and with an impressed median line in the apical half. (Pl. III, figs. 3 and 3*a*). Length 1-1.2 mm.

Hab.—New York; California (Los Angeles Co.; Riverside).

Seven examples are before me, differing scarcely at all. The carina of the thoracic angles is very fine, and so close to the margin as to be with difficulty distinguished when viewed from above.

H. pacificus Lec.—Elongate, rufotestaceous, very minutely indistinctly punctulate; pubescence very fine, short and sparse: surface moderately shining but not polished, a little dulled by finer sculpture apparently. Head a little narrower than the prothorax, eyes rather small, separated from the antennal foveæ by about half their own diameter; tempora slightly shorter than the eyes, which usually appear to be distant from the prothorax by about their own diameter. Antennæ, when directed backward, not quite reaching the transverse impression of the prothorax, ninth joint a little wider than the preceding, joints of club transverse, the last but little shorter than the tenth, though distinctly narrower. Prothorax subcordate, a little wider than long, sides rounded in front, sinuate behind; hind angles a little obtuse, not carinate above, but with a small fovea extending obliquely inward; the disk between these fovea broadly impressed and bearing near the middle two approximate small foveæ, which are best defined when viewed obliquely from behind. Elytra widest at about one-third from base, thence obliquely narrowed both before and behind; apex subtruncate, outer angles rounded. Anterior coxæ separated by about one-third the coxal width, middle coxæ by fully their own width. First ventral segment as long at the middle as the next three together, fifth about as long as the two preceding united; sixth more or less exposed in all specimens examined. Femora stout, clavate: tibiæ gradually wider to apex. (Pl. III, figs 4 and 4*a*). Length 9-1.4 mm.

Hab.—California, Los Angeles Co. (Coquillet); Pomona, under bark of decaying log in April; Palm Springs, about grass roots, and in debris along the Colorado River (Hubbard); Arizona, Tucson, in decaying *Cereus giganteus*, January (Hubbard); Santa Rita Mts., in decaying *Dasylirion wheeleri*, May (Schwarz).

Varies somewhat in the form of the prothorax, this being usually more or less transverse, but occasionally nearly or quite as long as wide.

H. floridanus sp. nov.—Rufotestaceous, elytra with an ill-defined darker transverse shade behind the middle; surface polished and not evidently punctate. Tempora short. Hind angles of thorax not carinate, moderately deeply foveate, the transverse subbasal impression narrow, sharply defined, anteriorly arcuate each side, instead of straight as in *pacificus* and *caularum*. Length 1 mm.

Hab.—Florida (Key West).

Described from a single example in the Horn collection. The form is a trifle less slender than in *caularum*, but the chief distinguishing characters are the impunctate surface and the form of the transverse subbasal impression of the pronotum, which is more nearly linear and lacks the two small median foveæ, which are always more or less evident in both *pacificus* and *caularum*.

H. caularum Aubé.—Yellowish testaceous, punctuation very fine, but a little closer and more sharply defined than in *pacificus;* surface polished. Tempora very short, merely a raised margin not longer than one-fifth or one-sixth the diameter of the eye; eyes therefore nearly contiguous to the prothorax when the head is retracted. Hind angles of the pronotum with a fine, short carina exterior to the lateral basal foveæ, the discal transverse impression with its two median foveæ nearly as in *pacificus,* but more sharply defined. Length 1.1-1.3 mm.

Hab.—Five specimens are before me, one taken by Coquillet (Los Angeles Co.), the others by Dr. Fenyes at Pasadena, flying and under bark in February, and again in September.

Caularum is much like *pacificus*, but is at once separable by the polished surface, more distinct punctuation, nearly obsolete tempora, and carinate hind angles of the pronotum; the lateral foveæ of the pronotum are also longer, deeper and less obviously oblique than in *pacificus.*

Tribe II. DASYCERINI.

This tribe contains only the single genus *Dasycerus*, represented by five species in the European fauna and two in our own. Notwithstanding the opinion expressed by Mr. Belon, based, it must be confessed, upon a study of the genera of the globe, that *Dasycerus* should be considered as merely an aberrant member of the tribe Lathridiini, it has seemed to me that the assemblage of characters possessed by this singular genus is worthy of the greater emphasis here accorded it. So far as I can learn all the European writers either assert or assume that the front coxal cavities are closed behind throughout the family. As a matter of fact they are open behind in both *Holoparamecus** and *Dasycerus.* In addition to the open coxal cavities, the prosternal process is lacking in *Dasycerus*, which in both these respects differs radically from every other genus of the

---

* I do not know if this holds good throughout the Merophysiini, but think it very probable. It is so in *Merophysia,* which is the only genus I have been able to test.

Lathridiini. Add to this the capillary antennæ, the club consisting of nodiform enlargements of the intermediate portions of the outer joints (except the terminal joint), the very long aciculate terminal joint of the maxillary palpus, the abdomen composed of six segments in both sexes, with the basal segment scarcely longer than the second, all of which characters are foreign to the remaining genera of the tribe, and the setting apart of *Dasycerus* as a distinct tribe would appear to be justified. There are several other characters possessed by *Dasycerus*, which, if of themselves of minor importance, are yet in the aggregate quite significant. The mentum, which everywhere else is more or less strongly transverse and deeply sculptured, is here fully as long as broad, its surface polished and impunctate. The tibiæ instead of widening gradually to the apex, as in all other genera, are widest at or near the middle, whence they are narrowed toward the apex. The form of the prothorax, the membranous and ciliate elytral margin, and finally the sculpture and vestiture of the entire upper surface are all peculiar to the genus in question. Our two species, one from each side of the continent, are quite closely related; they may be readily separated by the following short descriptions.

D. carolinensis Horn.—Brown; head triangular, base truncate with rounded angles, tempora about as long as the eyes; the latter globose, very prominent, but a little concealed from above by the elevated side margins of the front. Prothorax transversely hexagonal, side margins membranaceo-explanate, disk transversely impressed behind the middle, longitudinally costiform each side the median line, both before and behind the transverse impression. Elytra broadly oblong-ovate, humeri rather narrowly rounded; each elytra with three sharply defined entire costa, their summits with a close set series of stout scale-like elevations, each of which bears a recurved bristle; intercostal intervals bi-seriately punctate, those between the first and second, and second and third costæ with an irregular intermediate line of more distant punctures. Mesosternum with a median longitudinal raised line or carina, which extends throughout its length and between the middle coxæ, which are narrowly separated. (Pl. III, figs. 5 and 5*a*). Length 1.75 mm.

Hab.—North Carolina, Morgantown (Morrison), Retreat and Round Knob (Hubbard and Schwarz).

The head and prothorax are apparently granulate, the granules forming the pedicels for the yellowish hairs of the surface. The margin of the elytra in all specimens seen is without membranous border, and is similar in structure to the discal costæ. In two females each sutural costa bears near the apex an acute process which is bent toward and is nearly in contact with its fellow at tip. The suture is not distinctly elevated.

D. angulicollis Horn.—Very similar to *carolinensis*. The sides of the thorax are a trifle more sharply angulate; the intercostal spaces are more regularly triseriately punctate (the interval between the suture and the first costa bears only two series of punctures in both species), the intermediate line of punctures being here nearly as regular and as closely placed as the other two. The elytra are more oval, the humeri being more broadly rounded and the sides less parallel at the middle. The elytra, as well as the prothorax, are provided in fresh specimens with a membranous border, in which the marginal ciliæ may be seen by transmitted light. The mesosternum is not distinctly carinate on the median line. The females lack the peculiar processes of the sutural costæ noted in the preceding species. Length 1.75 mm.

Hab.—California. The only specimens that I have seen with exact locality label were collected by Dr. Fenyes at Monterey.

D. grouvellei Belon is described from the Mariposa region of California. The characters given do not seem to me sufficient for its separation, in fact they are for the most part based on a misapprehension of *angulicollis*, which Belon had not seen. I have therefore followed Dr. Horn in regarding it as a synonym of *angulicollis*.

Tribe III. LATHRIDIINI.

The more important characters of this tribe are: Epistoma (except very rarely), wider than the labrum, and on a somewhat lower plane than the front, from which it is separated by a strongly marked suture. Front more or less coarsely or rugosely sculptured, often sulcate or carinate. Antennæ 11-jointed (except in some *Metophthalmus*), club 2 or 3-jointed. Prothorax with pronounced sculpture, often costate and variously foveate or impressed; side margins without denticles, properly speaking, but often lightly crenulate. Elytra each 6–8 punctate-striate (except *Revelieria*), intervals frequently in part more strongly elevated or even carinate. Anterior coxal cavities closed behind and separated by a prosternal lamina, which (except in *Adistemia*) is distinctly visible. Middle coxæ more widely separated than the anterior, except in *Adistemia*. Abdomen composed of five segments in both sexes. In form of body, details of sculpture and coloration there is great diversity. The vast majority of species are glabrous or subglabrous, the only notable exceptions being *Lathridius productus* and *Enicmus hirtus*, both of which are thus far of very rare occurrence in this country.

Table of Genera.

Pronotum with dorsal costæ.
  Eyes entirely superior; elytra connate................**Metophthalmus.**
  Eyes lateral; elytra not connate.
    Prosternum not reaching the posterior border of the prothorax, the epimera coalescent on the median line......................**Lathridius.**
    Prosternum reaching the hind margin of the prothorax, separating the epimera..**Coninomus.**
Pronotum without dorsal costæ.
  Elytra not connate.
    Eyes large, not very distant from the antennæ, scutellum distinct. **Enicmus.**
    Eyes small or minute, remote from the antennæ; scutellum indistinct.
      Trochanters normal.
        Middle coxæ not contiguous..........................**Cartodere.**
        Middle coxæ contiguous..............................**Adistemia.**
      Trochanters long, cylindrical...............................**Belonia.**
  Elytra connate...**Revelieria.**

METOPHTHALMUS Woll.

Body minute, subdepressed, glabrous; pronotum foveate and sulcate; elytra with six or eight series of large foveiform punctures. Head bicostate, sides with broad flattened margin; eyes very small, composed of few lenses, widely distant from the antennæ and entirely superior. Antennæ 9–11 jointed, club 2 or 3-jointed (3-jointed in all our species). Margins of head, thorax and often of the humeri finely serrulate or crenulate. Scutellum wanting; wings obsolete. Coxæ more or less separated; abdomen with five segments, the first nearly or quite as long at middle as the two following united. Legs rather short; femora moderately stout; tibiæ straight, gradually broader toward the apex; tarsi with the first two joints nearly equal in length, third equal to the first two together; claws simple.

The species of this genus possess a very uniform and characteristic facies, which renders them at once recognizable. Unless secured immediately after disclosure from the pupæ, more or less of the pronotum, under surface, and in certain species, of the elytra, is usually covered with a chalk-like indument composed of cryptogamic dust or debris, which it is difficult to remove. The presence or absence of this indument must, in the nature of things, be in some degree fortuitous, and in only one of our species—*albosignatus*—is its disposition so constantly peculiar as to warrant its use as a specific character. In the Essay already mentioned Mr. Belon restricts *Metophthalmus* to those species having 9 or 10-jointed antennæ with 2-jointed club, and erects a new genus—*Metatypus* –to contain a small number having the antennæ 11-jointed with 3-jointed club. Following this method of division with our species, *americanus* would be a *Metophthalmus, trux, rudis* and *albonotatus* would fall in *Metatypus*, while *parviceps* with its 10-jointed antennæ and 3-jointed club would have to have another genus established for its reception. Such a procedure, however, would be entirely unwarranted, and in view of the striking uniformity in every other significant detail of both structure and facies, it is difficult to find an excuse for even subgeneric titles Indeed, the course here pursued by Mr. Belon appears to be quite the opposite to that followed elsewhere in similar cases, and if we would be consistent *Metatypus* must, I think, share the fate of *Tomyrium, Tocalium, Calyptobium* and others.

Our five species are easily separable as follows:

Antennæ 10-jointed.
  Head broader, sides of prothorax not distinctly angulate at middle, humeri subdentiform.................................... **parviceps.**
  Head narrower, sides of prothorax angulate, humeri rounded.**americanus.**
Antennæ 11-jointed.
  Elytra with eight rows of punctures..............................**rudis.**
  Elytra with six rows of punctures.
    Size larger, elytra at base wider than the contiguous base of the prothorax. **trux.**
    Size smaller, elytra at base equal in width to the contiguous base of prothorax. **albosignatus.**

M. parviceps Lec.—Ferruginous. Head wider than long, sides strongly rounded, distinctly serrulate. Antennæ 10-jointed, club 3-jointed. Prothorax nearly one-half wider than long; sides usually broadly rounded at the middle, a little more strongly convergent before than behind, margin serrulate; disk with the usual sculpture, viz.: transversely trifoveate on the anterior half, the lateral foveæ larger and more vague than the intermediate one; rather deeply transversely sulcate posteriorly; the sides of the median fovea are more or less elevated anteriorly, and these with two more approximate tubercles at the middle of the base are usually the only portions of the disk not concealed by the cryptogamic indument. Elytra wider at base than the contiguous base of the prothorax, the humeral angles subdentiform and crenulate for a short distance, sides not or scarcely perceptibly angulate; disk of each with six series of large foveiform punctures, the intervals very narrow and alternately a little more prominent. Front coxæ separated by about half the coxal width, middle coxæ by the coxal width. (Pl. III, figs. 6 and 6*a*). Length 1-1.2 mm.

Hab.—Described by LeConte from a single specimen taken at San José, Cal. The five specimens now before me are from Alameda and San Mateo, some forty miles farther north.

M. americanus Mots.—This species, which was taken by Motschulsky about the foot of trees at Mobile, Ala., remains unknown to us. The antennæ are not mentioned in the description, but we are to infer from the generic diagnosis that they are 10-jointed. The characters mentioned in the table are the only ones contained in the description that are serviceable for a comparison with *parviceps*, which alone of our other species has 10-jointed antennæ. Length "½ lin.; width ⅕ lin."

Hab.—Alabama (Mobile).

M. rudis sp. nov.—Of same size, color and appearance as *parviceps*, except in following particulars: Head less transverse, the sides less strongly rounded. Antennæ 11-jointed. Prothorax with sides a little less evenly rounded and less convergent behind. Elytra each with eight rows of foveate punctures, and therefore with three elevated intervals instead of two. The two lateral rows of punctures coalesce into a single row toward the base. (Pl. III, fig. 7).

Hab.—California (Ojai Valley; Los Angeles; Panimint Valley). Specimens were taken by me in the Ojai Valley in March, from the interior of a large woody fungus attached to the trunk of trees.

M. trux sp. nov.—Size, color and sculpture of *parviceps*. Head less transverse; antennæ 11-jointed. Prothorax angulate at sides, the margin slightly concave behind the angulation. Elytra a little wider at base than the contiguous base of the prothorax, but less conspicuously so than in *parviceps;* the side margin, as viewed from above, a little more evidently angulate behind the humeri. Front and middle coxæ distinctly less widely separated than in *parviceps*. (Pl. III, fig. 8).

Hab. —Texas (Columbus); California (San Benardino Mts.). Two examples from the former locality, taken by Mr. Schwarz in dry debris of an old cottonwood tree, and one not appreciably different, taken by myself in the latter locality on the under side of a log in a slightly moist situation.

M. albosignatus sp. nov.—Dark brown when mature, the chalky deposit affecting more or less the margin of the elytra and presenting behind the middle a conspicuous fascia, which is more or less interrupted at the suture. Head longer than wide, sides feebly arcuate, a little convergent. Sides of thorax strongly angulate and distinctly concave behind, parallel for a short distance before the base; hind angles right; margin feebly or scarcely crenulate. Sculpture of pronotum more pronounced than usual. Elytra at base not wider than the contiguous base of the prothorax, sides conspicuously angulate before the middle. Front and middle coxæ more narrowly separated than in any other species. (Pl. III, fig. 9). Length 1 mm. or slightly less—our smallest species.

Hab.—Florida (Biscayne and St. Petersburg). Taken rather abundantly at the former locality under moist bark of the Mastic tree (*Sideroxylon mastichodendron*), by Mr. Schwarz, and at St. Petersburg under wood chips on the shore of Tampa Bay by Mr. Hubbard.

LATHRIDIUS Herbst.

Body nearly or quite glabrous (except *productus*), shining, castaneous or brown. Head about as wide as long, rugosely punctate and canaliculate; epistoma depressed in arc and on a lower plane than the front, labrum broadly rounded; eyes moderate in size, very prominent; tempora subparallel and one-half to three-fourths as long as the eyes; antennæ proportioned as usual, club not very abruptly formed, usually 3-jointed, 2-jointed in *breviclavus*. Prothorax as long or a little longer than wide, front angles more or less lobed, sides sinuately convergent to a point near or a little beyond the middle, thence divergent to base; disk longitudinally bicostate. Elytra fully twice as wide as the prothorax, broadly ovate, apex somewhat pointed; strongly punctate-striate, impressed behind the base, at the middle of the seventh stria and as usual on the suture at the apical fourth. Under surface nearly or quite impunctate throughout. Prosternum excavate before each coxa and with the sides deeply transversely impressed, both before and behind; the intercoxal process extending a short but slightly variable distance behind the coxæ, beyond which the epimera are coalescent on the median line. Metasternum with deep post-coxal foveæ, from which radiate short rugæ, which are much less developed than in many species of *Enicmus*. Middle coxæ separated by their own width or more. Abdomen with five segments in both sexes, the first as long as the next two together, the last four subequal. First joint of tarsi distinctly shorter than the second. As in the case of the European species, sexual characters are present in some of our species, but entirely lacking in others.

The forms which appear worthy of specific standing in the material before me are thus separable:

Elytra with a series of erect hairs on each interspace............**productus.**

Elytra entirely glabrous, or with the hairs very fine, short and inconspicuous.

Elytra rather strongly produced at tip; size large...............**lardarius.**

Elytra not or scarcely produced at tip.

Antennal club 2-jointed; prothorax scarcely narrower at middle, the sides nearly parallel behind the broadly prominent front angles. **breviclavus.**

Antennal club 3-jointed; prothorax more or less narrowed at middle.

Tempora very long, ⅔ to ¾ the length of the eye; seventh elytral interval not carinate in basal half, at most a little more convex.

Males with the front and middle tibiæ slightly bent at the tip, and with a minute tooth on the inner side near the apex; anterior femora with a short spine close to the trochanters...............**armatulus.**

Males with the front tibiæ alone toothed, the femora unarmed. **montanus.**

Tempora distinctly shorter, about ½ the length of the eyes; discal costæ of the pronotum more strongly developed; no external sexual modifications.

Seventh (humeral) interval of elytra usually very distinctly carinate to beyond the middle.................................**costicollis.**

Seventh interval of elytra not carinate, though usually more or less elevated behind the humeri..............................**liratus.**

Mannerheim's *fulvipennis, cinnamopterus* and *curtulus* are quite certainly members of this genus. The two first named are possibly identical and may be (as has been assumed) the same as *costicollis* Lec. I have seen nothing that appears to fit the description of *curtulus;* its reference to *Lathridius* is less certain than is that of the other two.

L. productus Rosenh.—At once distinguishable from every other known species of our fauna by the series of rather long, erect hairs upon each elytral interval. As compared with *liratus,* the size is smaller, the tempora longer than half the diameter of the eye; the thorax scarcely longer than wide, the front angles more strongly lobate, with a second marginal lobe a little behind the angles; the humeral interval costate to beyond the middle. Length 1.7-1.8 mm.

Hab.—Belon gives among his localities "Amerique Septentrionale." I have seen no native specimens.

L. lardarius De Geer.—This common European species has been reported from our fauna only from the Queen Charlotte Islands. It may be recognized by the large size—2.3 mm. or more—and by the elytra being subacuminately produced beyond the tip of the abdomen, their apices narrowly rounded. The punctures of the elytral series are less coarse than in *liratus,* and are much finer apically. The third interval is a little prominent toward the base, the seventh not at all elevated. In the male all the tibiæ are curved, minutely acutely dentate within near the apex, and finely serrate along the internal margin in about the apical half, these characters being most pronounced on the front tibiæ. (Pl. III, fig. 10).

L. breviclavus sp. nov.—Robust, reddish brown, the prothorax darker. Antennæ shorter than in *liratus,* the outer joints of the funicle less elongate, the ninth about as wide as long; club 2-jointed. Prothorax nearly as wide as long, not much narrowed at middle, the surface densely rugosely punctate, the costæ less sharply defined than in *liratus.* Elytra broadly oval, the strial punctures less coarse, especially toward the apex, than in *liratus;* the seventh interval distinctly carinate from the humerus to a little beyond the middle. (Pl. III, figs. 11 and 11*a*).

Hab.—Michigan (Grand Ledge); Long Island.

Two examples only are at hand, in which there are no apparent sexual characters. Among the species at present known in our fauna, this is at once recognized by its 2-jointed antennal club.

L. armatulus sp. nov.—Very closely allied to *liratus*, from which it may be separated with certainty by the longer tempora and the sexual characters. Aside from these there are certain other differences which become evident on comparison. The antennæ here are distinctly more slender than in *liratus*, the prothorax is, as a rule, much less narrowed at the middle—though this is a variable character in both species—the punctuation of the pronotum is denser, and the discal costæ less sharply defined. (Pl. III, figs. 12, 12*a*, 12*b* and 12*c*). Length 1.9-2.25 mm.

Hab.—California (San Francisco; Santa Barbara; Pomona; Catalina Id.).

This is a common species in maritime Southern California, occurring on various trees and plants. The tooth near the apex of the middle tibia in the ♂ is very minute and easily overlooked. In So. Cal. specimens, which may be considered typical, the humeral interval is not at all costate, being a little more convex and prominent at base. In some San Francisco examples possessing the same male characters and the long tempora, and therefore held to be identical, the humeral interval is more or less costate or subcostate toward the base, approaching in this respect *costicollis*.

I must admit that notwithstanding the apparently good characters used to separate them, I do not feel sure of the distinctness of *armatulus* and *costicollis*. Twenty-two examples of the latter have been seen, and in these no external sexual marks are present. It is barely possible of course that these are all females, and that the length of the tempora is not to be depended upon. If they are distinct, as I believe it best for the present to assume, then it is certain that they were confused by LeConte, and it matters little to which the name *costicollis* is applied.

L. montanus sp. nov.—Differs from *armatulus*—its nearest ally—in little, except the sexual characters mentioned in the table. The form is a little more elongate, and the prothorax is less narrowed at the middle than in any specimens of *armatulus* that I have examined. Length 2.2 mm.

Hab.—Colorado (Leavenworth Valley—10,000 ft.).

A single ♂ collected by Mr. Wickham.

L. costicollis Lec.—Nearly identical with *liratus* in every particular, except that mentioned in the table, viz.: the carination of the seventh interval of the elytra. This is a little variable in degree, but is too obvious to be mistaken in any one of the twenty-two specimens before me. No sexual characters are discoverable in the material at hand.

Hab.—Montana (Bear Paw Mt.); Colorado (Veta Pass); Utah (Park City, Alta); British Columbia (North Bend); Washington (Tenino); Oregon (Astoria); California (San Francisco).

The greater part of the specimens seen were collected by Hubbard and Schwarz.

This species has been suppressed as the equivalent of *fulvipennis* Mann.; while this course may be correct, the synonymy does not seem to me to be sufficiently well established.

L. liratus Lec.—Castaneous, legs and antennæ a little paler, glabrous, shining throughout. Head coarsely and densely punctate, longitudinally sulcate, the sulcus broader and deeper posteriorly; tempora parallel, usually nearly half as long as the eye, their hind angles right and scarcely rounded; antennæ nearly or quite attaining the hind angles of the pronotum, rather slender, joints all longer than wide, except the tenth, which is as wide as, or a little wider than long. Prothorax a little wider than the head, a little longer than wide, sides sinuately and moderately to rather strongly convergent from the lobed anterior angles to beyond the middle, thence slightly diverging to base; surface rather coarsely and somewhat irregularly punctate; margin reflexed, disk with two entire longitudinal costæ, which are nearly parallel in basal two-thirds, then arcuately divergent and showing a tendency to curve inward and unite along the anterior margin. The transverse subbasal impression is distinct and divided by the costæ into three broad depressions. Elytra broadly ovate, the side margin explanate, tips separately rounded and scarcely produced; disk broadly impressed behind the base, striæ coarsely punctate, the punctures distinct to the apex, though gradually smaller posteriorly; intervals a little convex, the third a little prominent at base, and the seventh more noticeably elevated—though not carinate—in basal half. Under surface subimpunctate and shining throughout; the metasternum with short, more or less distinct rugæ radiating from deep post-coxal foveæ; ventral segments very finely reticulate, except along their apical margins. (Pl. III, fig. 13). Length 2 mm.

Hab.—New Hampshire; Vermont; Rhode Island; Massachusetts; New York; Canada; Pennsylvania; West Virginia; Illinois; Michigan; District of Columbia.

A common species throughout the Northwestern United States and Canada. There are no external sexual characters.

CONINOMUS Thom.

This genus is closely allied to *Lathridius*, and though accepted by LeConte and Reitter, is more recently given only subgeneric standing by Belon. The prosternal process, however, here reaches the hind margin of the prothorax, completely separating the epimera, and according to the value we have chosen to ascribe to that character (I am not at all sure that its importance has not been overestimated), the two genera must be held as distinct. The very deeply incised prothorax gives to the members of *Coninomus* a facies which is not closely approached by any species of *Lathridius* known to me,* and the semi-transparent membranous border, which is here tolerably persistent, is only rarely represented in a modified form in *Lathridius.* To this we may add that the first two tarsal joints are nearly equal in *Coninomus,* and the antennæ are much shorter.

---

* According to Belon *Lathridius alternatus* has the thorax nearly as deeply incised.

Those characters upon which so much reliance was formally placed, viz.:—the 2-jointed antennal club and longer tempora, are now seen to be of no value; in fact, as the somewhat numerous exotic species of *Coninomus* have become known, it is found that the greater number have a 3-jointed club, while in *Lathridius armatulus* the tempora are distinctly longer than in *Coninomus australicus.*

From *Enicmus, Coninomus* is always separable by the discal costæ of the pronotum, as well as by the incised margin and membranous border.

Our three species separate very simply.

Elytra not tuberculate.
  Antennal club 2-jointed, tempora subequal in length to the eyes. **constrictus.**
  Antennal club 3-jointed, tempora about half the length of the eyes. **australicus.**
Elytra tuberculate .... **nodifer.**

Strangulatus Mann. is unknown, and the description is too short to do more than indicate its generic position. It is, without much doubt, only another synonym of *constrictus,* and if so, is the fifth one made by the same author.

C. constrictus Gyll.—Moderately elongate, feebly convex, glabrous, color varying from testaceous to piceous, the legs and antennæ paler in the darker specimens. Head rather longer than wide, rugosely punctate; front canaliculate, the channel broader behind; eyes prominent, tempora subequal in length to the eyes, and usually distinctly though slightly convergent. Antennæ short and compact, scarcely reaching the middle of the prothorax; club 2-jointed; joints 7-9 about as wide as long. Prothorax nearly as wide as long, sides a little rounded and subparallel to behind the middle, where they are deeply incised; margined from apex to base with a semi-transparent whitish membrane, which is quite persistent but seldom perfect, except in fresh specimens; disk punctate and longitudinally bicarinate, the posterior transverse impression moderately deep; there is usually plainly visible a short carina on each side at about the middle, nearly parallel with the discal costæ, and about midway between them and the side margin. Elytra elongate-oval, about twice as wide as the prothorax, moderately coarsely punctate-striate; intervals 3-5-7 distinctly but not strongly costiform. Metasternum with a few punctures anteriorly, and with distinct post-coxal foveæ, from which radiate rather short elevated rugæ. Abdomen impunctate. (Pl. III, fig. 15). Length 1.25-1.75 mm.

Hab.—This cosmopolitan species is rather common and widely dispersed in our territory. I have seen specimens from Massachusetts, Virginia, South Carolina, Michigan, Illinois, Arizona, Oregon and California.

According to Belon the males have the frontal tibiæ curved, but in the twenty-five examples at hand I do not detect any difference that seems worthy of mention.

C. australicus Belon.—Very similar to *constrictus* in form, color and sculpture, but a little larger and differing constantly in the following respects: The antennal club is 3-jointed; the outer joints of the funicle are all distinctly elongate; the tempora are scarcely more than half the length of the eyes; and the elytral costæ are more strongly elevated. (Pl. III, figs. 14 and 14*a*). Length 1.65-2 mm.

Hab.—California (Alameda; Sylvania; Los Gatos; Pomona).

For the identification of this species I am indebted to Mr. Belon, who has carefully compared a Californian specimen with his Australian types, and finds no appreciable difference. It is not uncommon in California.

C. nodifer Westw.—Moderately elongate, varying in color from testaceous to piceous, glabrous, shining. Head, prothorax and under surface sculptured much as in *constrictus;* eyes small, tempora as long as, or a little longer, than the eyes and evidently convergent; antennæ slender, the eighth joint nearly twice as long as wide, the club 3-jointed. Elytra elongate-oval, intervals 3-5-7 costate, the third undulate by reason of a subbasal and median discal impression, and elevated into a prominent tubercle at about the apical third; fifth interval more strongly and acutely costate, most prominent near the apex; seventh undulate. Length 1.8-2.1 mm.

Hab.—Washington (Tenino); Oregon (Hood River, Astoria); California (Alameda, Los Gatos); Virginia (Ft. Monroe).

This species, unlike *constrictus* and *australicus*, exhibits well defined and unique secondary male characters. The hind tibiæ in this sex are rather strongly widened toward the apex and abruptly angularly emarginate on the inner side immediately before the tip; there are also at the posterior margin of the metasternum two prominent, conical, subacute tubercles, which are directed obliquely backward. I have seen no mention of this latter character by European authors.

ENICMUS Thom.

This genus was established by Thomson for those species of *Lathridius*, which, with normally large eyes, lack the discal costæ of the pronotum. The later European authors, while recognizing the genus, have added no other distinguishing characters, and it apparently did not find favor with LeConte, who at least did not accept the name in a generic sense.

The mere presence or absence of pronotal costæ carries in itself very little weight, and without concurrent features of structure or facies can be considered no more than a convenient means of subdivision. Moreover, a careful comparison will show that there is no great difference in this respect between certain species of *Lathridius* in which the costæ are more feebly developed and tend to become obsolete anteriorly, and others of *Enicmus*, in which the margins of the median sulcus become distinctly carinate or subcarinate posteriorly where they cross the transverse impression. As we have already seen, however, the prosternal characters of *Lathridius* are precisely those upon which LeConte founded *Stephostethus* and distinguish it sharply from *Enicmus*, in which the prosternal process reaches the hind margin, completely separating the epimera.

Another character of some importance is seen in the relative lengths of the first and second tarsal joints. In *Lathridius* the second joint is distinctly longer than the first, while in *Enicmus* the two joints are of equal or very nearly equal length. As a rule, the prosternum is longer in front of the coxæ in *Enicmus*, the prothorax is transverse and widened rather than narrowed toward the middle, the antennæ are shorter, and the lower surface more strongly sculptured. These latter differences, however, become weakened or quite disappear in one species or another, so that they are characteristic only in a general sense.

Our species, like the European, are sharply divisable into two subgenera as follows:

Prosternal process not elevated into a crest, the coxæ more prominent.
Subgen. **Conithassa.**
Prosternal process elevated into a crest, which surpasses the summits of the coxæ.
Subgen. **Enicmus.**

The twenty-two species known to me are as follows:

Subgenus **CONITHASSA** Thom.

Tibiæ straight or nearly so in both sexes..1.
Tibiæ rather strongly arcuate in the male.
  Form elongate; prothorax as long as wide or nearly so, front angles lobed and moderately prominent; elytra a little produced at the apex.
    More elongate, elytra nearly twice as long as wide, intervals not at all costate.
    protensicollis.

Less elongate, elytra 1¾ times as long as wide, third interval a little convex, fifth and following intervals distinctly convex, the fifth and seventh more conspicuously so............................**suspectus.**

Form less elongate; thorax transverse, its front angles not lobed; elytra obtusely rounded at the apex, intervals 3-5-7 strongly costate. **desertus.**

1. Elytral intervals each with a series of moderately long, stiff, erect hairs. **hirtus.**

Body entirely glabrous..2.

2. Prothorax broad, widest near the middle, sides rather strongly rounded.....7.

Prothorax narrower, widest near the front angles (except *crenatus*); elytra not carinate, or with at most the seventh interval acutely elevated.....3.

3. Metasternum and first ventral segment impunctate or virtually so..........6.

Metasternum and first ventral segment distinctly punctate or marked with longitudinal rugæ, or both....................................4.

4. Punctures of elytral series very coarse, rounded, everywhere wider than the intervals ....5.

Punctures of elytral series less coarse, the intervals distinctly wider than the punctures, at least toward the suture; size larger.

Prothorax slightly transverse, the anterior angles lobed, sides parallel behind the angles; black, legs and antennæ more or less brownish. **nigritus.**

Prothorax more strongly transverse, front angles not lobed, sides feebly convergent posteriorly; elytral intervals nearly equal and slightly convex; color usually black, legs and antennæ brownish..**consimilis.**

Prothorax larger, transverse, front angles lobed, sides distinctly convergent posteriorly; elytral intervals alternately a little more convex, at least toward the sides; color usually brown, but occasionally blackish or entirely testaceous....................................**minutus.**

5. Size small (1.25 mm.), elytral intervals nearly flat on the disk, a little convex toward the margins....................................**crenatus.**

6. Rufotestaceous; prothorax not distinctly wider than the head, its sides nearly straight and subparallel; seventh interval of the elytra acutely carinate from base to apex............................**læviventris.**

7. Intervals 3-5-7 of the elytra acutely carinate..................**strenuus.**

Subgenus **ENICMUS** Thom.

Antennal club abruptly formed, the ninth joint transverse, nearly or quite twice as wide as the eighth, and but little narrower than the eleventh....1.

Antennal club much more gradually formed, the ninth joint elongate-obconic, scarcely wider at the base than the eighth, and usually decidedly narrower than the eleventh...2.

1. Metasternum and first ventral segment punctate, the former without postcoxal foveæ.

Black, varying to ferruginous; surface opaque (except in var. *nitens*); series of elytral punctures equidistant......................**aterrimus.**

Black, opaque; elytral series approximated by pairs........**duplicatus.**

Elytra testaceous, with black markings...................**maculatus.**

Metasternum and first ventral segment nearly or quite impunctate, but marked with numerous longitudinal rugæ, which are parallel on the first ventral, but on the metasternum radiate from moderately deep post-coxal foveæ.

Punctures of elytral striæ coarse, as wide as or slightly wider than the interspaces; a little finer, but deep and distinct to apex. **crassipunctatus.**

Punctures of elytral striæ much finer, narrower than the interspaces, becoming subobsolete at apex .... **fictus.**

2. Tempora nearly as long as the eyes, slightly divergent............ **mimus.**

Tempora less than half the length of the eyes, subparallel or convergent posteriorly .... 3.

3. Metasternum finely but distinctly punctate, without, or with but faint traces of longitudinal rugæ near the coxæ.

First ventral segment finely punctate; post-coxal foveæ of metasternum feebly developed; elytra impressed behind the base.

Elytra more elongate-oval, color blackish brown, legs and antennæ rufous: antennæ reaching the hind angles of the prothorax......... **vanus.**

Elytra more broadly oval, color ferruginous brown, legs and antennæ nearly concolorous; antennæ distinctly shorter.......... **mendax.**

First ventral segment not evidently punctate, and bearing (in the ♂ at least) two minute bristle-like spines near the middle of the posterior margin; post-coxal foveæ of metasternum deep; elytra not impressed behind the base...................................... **ventralis.**

Metasternum with the sides more or less longitudinally rugose.

Punctures of elytral series much narrower than the interspaces, which are flat or nearly so; antennæ shorter, reaching but little beyond the middle of the prothorax.

Elytra more broadly oval, scarcely visibly impressed behind the base, the punctures coarser; margins of both prothorax and elytra a little broader and more reflexed; head entirely devoid of longitudinal sulcus .... **cordatus.**

Elytra less broadly oval, distinctly impressed behind the base, punctures finer; margins of prothorax and elytra somewhat less broadly reflexed; head with distinct, median, longitudinal sulcus. **tenuicornis.**

Punctures of elytral series much coarser, nearly as wide toward the base as the interspaces, which are there decidedly convex; antennæ reaching the hind angles of the prothorax................. **sulcatulus.**

E. protensicollis Mann.—Elongate, subparallel, feebly convex, color varying from testaceous to brown, the thorax usually a shade darker than the elytra, the latter often with an elongate sutural strip darker, in the anterior half. Head about as long as wide, rugosely punctate and channeled; eyes moderate, prominent, tempora a little shorter than the eyes, visibly divergent: antennæ not quite reaching the hind angles of the pronotum, tenth joint about as wide as long; all others, except the first, distinctly elongate. Prothorax a little wider than the head, as long as wide or very nearly so, front angles lobed, sides nearly parallel behind the angles: surface closely rugosely punctate; median channel shallow, its sides feebly interrupting the subbasal transverse depression, which is well defined throughout, but deeper at its extremities; an impression within the front angles, and usually a smaller fovea or depression on either side of the median sulcus at or just before the middle; margin not distinctly crenulate. Elytra about twice as wide as the prothorax, twice as long as wide or nearly so, sides feebly arcuate and subparallel to beyond the middle, thence acutely narrowed to apex; striæ feebly impressed on the disk, a little more noticeably at sides; punctures coarse, a little less wide than the intervals toward the suture, but scarcely so laterally; intervals nearly flat or slightly convex, the convexity increasing somewhat toward the margin. Metasternum distinctly punctate, and anteriorly with short rugæ radiating from deep post-coxal foveæ. First ventral segment rather sparsely and a little more finely punctate, and more or less longitudinally rugose; following segments remotely finely punctulate. Tibiæ all moderately strongly arcuate in the male, feebly so in the female. (Pl. III, fig. 16). Length 2.4-2-6 mm.

Hab.—Alaska, Ft. Wrangel (Wickham); Nushagak; Sitka; Aleutian Islands.

Typical specimens of Mannerheim's *quadricollis*, *sobrinus* and *protensicollis* are in the LeConte collection. These appear to be identical, and LeConte's course in uniting them under the last name is probably correct.

E. suspectus sp. nov.—Very closely allied to the preceding and differing very little, aside from the somewhat shorter elytra and the character of the elytral intervals as described in the table. The size is, however, distinctly smaller and the elytra a little less shining. It may possibly be only a geographical race of *protensicollis*, but as the differences mentioned are quite constant in the fairly good series of both which I have examined, I shall risk giving it a name. (Pl. III, fig. 17). Length 2-2.25 mm.

Hab.—Oregon (Hood River); California (Kern Co.; Panamint Mts.; Pomona).

E. desertus sp. nov.—Again allied to *protensicollis*, and still more closely to *suspectus*, but at once distinguished as follows: The prothorax is smaller, distinctly transverse, the front angles a little less conspicuously lobed, the median sulcus deeper, its sides more distinctly interrupting the tranverse subbasal impression. Elytra much less elongate than in *protensicollis*, and more obtusely rounded at tip than in either of the two preceding species. The third interval is moderately elevated in basal two-thirds, and the fifth and seventh are costate throughout; the other intervals are perfectly flat. The color varies from testaceous to piceous brown. (Pl. III, fig. 18). Length 2-2.2 mm.

Hab.—Arizona (Tacna; "Catal. Mts."; Yuma); California (Palm Springs). Hubbard and Schwarz collection. There are examples in the Horn collection from both Arizona and California, but without specific locality.

E. hirtus Gyll.—Black, legs and antennæ brown. Prothorax one-half as wide as the elytra, nearly square, with moderate, long, recumbent or subrecumbent hairs, which are condensed along the side margins, and in narrow longitudinal lines bordering the median sulcus. Elytra with a single line of rather coarse erect hairs on each interval. Metasternum quite coarsely punctate and with radiating rugæ. Abdomen finely, sparsely punctate. Length 1.6-2.2 mm.

Hab.—New Hampshire (North Conway); New York; Montana.

I have seen six examples of this species labelled as occurring in our territory; one from the first named locality submitted by Mr. Blanchard, four in the LeConte cabinet from New York, and one from Montana in the Hubbard and Schwarz collection It is not rare in the colder parts of Europe.

E. nigritus sp. nov.—Moderately elongate, feebly convex. black, legs and antennæ more or less brownish. Head coarsely, rugosely punctate, median sulcus distinct, broader behind; eyes prominent, tempora more than half as long as the eyes, nearly parallel; antennæ as in the preceding species. Prothorax nearly square, but slightly wider than the head, except at the front angles, which are distinctly though not strongly lobed; impressions as in *protensicollis*, the median sulcus rather deeper, its edges distinctly interrupting the posterior transverse depression in the form of two short carinæ. Elytra elongate-oval, coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures subquadrate and a little elongate, a little less coarse apically; the intervals of about equal width and scarcely wider than the punctures, feebly convex near the suture, more distinctly so toward the sides, but not distinctly alternating in convexity; each with a series of excessively fine punctures, which are scarcely visible in some examples, but more evident in others. Metasternum moderately coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures mixed anteriorly with short rugæ radiating from the post-coxal foveæ. First ventral more sparsely and less coarsely punctate than the metasternum, and with rather fine, longitudinal rugæ behind the coxæ. Length 1.65-2 mm.

Hab.—Washington (Tenino); California (Los Gatos). Hubbard and Schwarz collection.

There is a specimen from Placer Co., Cal., before me which probably belongs here, but it is considerably larger (2.3 mm), the third, fifth and seventh intervals of the elytra are more convex, and the second interval is decidedly wider than the striæ. *Nigritus* is most closely related to *consimilis*, from which the less transverse prothorax, with the front angles distinctly lobed, must be depended upon to separate it.

E. consimilis Mann.—Very closely resembling the preceding, and differing only by the more transverse prothorax, with the anterior angles scarcely at all lobed; the slightly wider and less convex elytral intervals, and the somewhat less coarsely punctate metasternum, with much less developed rugæ, the latter being very short and inconspicuous in the specimens I have been able to examine. (Pl. III, fig. 19). Length 2-2.2 mm.

Hab.—Michigan (Agricultural College).

This species is somewhat widely diffused, but not very common in

Europe, and is also known from Siberia. Very few American specimens have been seen by me, and these from the above mentioned locality only. It is possible that they are only chance importations. Mannerheim's *parallelicollis* has been declared to be a synonym of *consimilus* by European authorities. It was described from Finland if I mistake not, and has found a place on our list on the supposition that it occurs in Alaska. I am disposed to doubt the accuracy of the reference, and I note that Belon does not include it in his recent catalogue.

E. minutus Linn.—This extremely common cosmopolitan species is so well known as to need little comment. It is quite closely related to the two preceding species, and the characters in the table will probably suffice for its recognition. The great majority of specimens, as seen in this country at least, are brown, while both *nigritus* and *consimilus* are black or piceous black—so far as observed. In *minutus* the prothorax is larger than in either of the others, and the sides are distinctly convergent from the front angles to the base, while more nearly parallel in *consimilus*, and almost perfectly so in *nigritus*. The elytral intervals are a little narrower than in *consimilis*, and are distinctly alternating in convexity. (Pl. III, fig. 20). Length 1.2-2.2 mm.

Hab.—New Hampshire; Massachusetts; New York; Pennsylvania; Maryland; District of Columbia; Michigan; Wisconsin; Illinois; Missouri; Texas; Wyoming; Colorado; Washington; Oregon; California; Alaska.

The above localities (except Alaska) are represented in the material at hand, but it probably occurs in every part of our territory.

E. crenatus Lec.—Moderately elongate, brown or piceous, rarely testaceous, legs and antennæ rufotestaceous. Head rugosely punctate, median sulcus indistinct; eyes moderate; tempora parallel, about one-half the length of the eyes; antennæ reaching the middle of the prothorax, compactly formed. Prothorax subquadrate, widest at or a little before the middle, the sides anteriorly a little arcuate, posteriorly slightly concave and a little convergent; surface rugosely punctate, except along the basal margin, which is quite smooth; median sulcus vague; subbasal impression moderately deep, not interrupted at middle. Elytra elongate-oval, very coarsely punctate-striate, the intervals usually narrower than the punctures throughout. Metasternum subimpunctate, marked with rather coarse, moderately long rugæ radiating from arcuate post-coxal fossæ. First ventral with distinct longitudinal rugæ, the second with traces of similar sculpture. (Pl. IV, fig. 21). Length 1.2—1.4 mm.

Hab.—California (San José; Pomona; Palm Springs; San Diego); Utah (Provo; Mill Creek; Utah Lake); Texas.

The smallest species of the genus, and very easily recognized by the very coarse punctures and narrow intervals of the elytra. The prothorax lacks almost entirely all impressions, except the basal and the median longitudidal sulcus; the latter of which is very feeble, its sides scarcely interrupting the basal depression. The metasternal fossæ are obliquely arcuate instead of foveiform as elsewhere.

E. læviventris sp. nov.—Broadly oval, moderately convex, rufotestaceous. Head transverse, rugosely punctate, median sulcus represented by a somewhat vague posterior depression; eyes very prominent, tempora very short; antennæ passing the middle of the prothorax, the tenth joint a little transverse, all the others longer than wide; the club not very abruptly formed. Prothorax very slightly wider than the head, subquadrate, slightly wider than long, sides nearly straight, just visibly rounded before the middle and faintly sinuate posteriorly; surface rather finely and scarcely rugosely punctate, disk convex anteriorly, without median sulcus; a median fovea each side at about the middle, which is confluent posteriorly with the transverse basal impression. Elytra broadly ovate, twice as wide as the prothorax, coarsely punctate-striate; intervals scarcely wider than the striæ, the third distinctly more convex from base to middle, the seventh acutely carinate throughout. There is a small but distinct subbasal impression involving chiefly the third and fourth striæ. Under surface almost devoid of sculpture. the usual post-coxal foveæ of the metasternum obsolete. Length 1.4 mm.

Hab.—Oregon (Astoria). A single example in the Hubbard and Schwarz collection.

In the unique type the middle and hind tibiæ are armed within at the apex with a slender acute spine, which projects nearly in line with the axis of the tibiæ. That of the middle tibia is smaller, and the front tibia is either unarmed, or so feebly so that the spine is not distinct. It is probably a male character.

E. strenuus sp. nov.—Moderately robust, dark brown, legs and antennæ rufous. Head densely rugosely punctate, median sulcus represented by a posterior depression; eyes moderate, tempora about one-half as long as the eyes; antennæ passing the middle of the prothorax, the tenth joint fully as long as wide, the eighth one-half longer than wide. Prothorax distinctly transverse, widest very slightly in advance of the middle, the sides a little convergent but nearly straight in front, faintly concave behind; surface coarsely rugosely punctured, the transverse depression deeper at sides as usual, the median sulcus consisting of a larger anterior and smaller posterior impression, the latter bounded by two feebly elevated ridges, which interrupt the basal depression; side margins flattened and slightly reflexed. Elytra oblong-oval, sides broadly arcuate and subparallel; coarsely punctate-striate, intervals 3-5-7 acutely costate. Meso- and metasternum and first ventral segment not punctate, but marked with longitudinal rugæ; those of the mesosternum fine and rather distinct; of the metasternum longer and coarser, radiating from the post-coxal foveæ; and those of the first ventral very coarse, parallel, extending the whole length of the segment throughout its width. (Pl. IV, fig. 22). Length 1.8 mm.

Hab. –Colorado (Ouray, 7500–8000 ft.).

Described from a single example of undetermined sex, taken by

Mr. Wickham, who very kindly allows the type to remain in my collection. The thorax is broader than in any other *Conithassa*, and departs from the usual form in being widest near the middle. In no other species known to me are the rugæ of the first ventral so strongly developed.

E. aterrimus Mots.—Elongate, depressed, opaque, blackish, varying to ferruginous. Head densely but not coarsely punctate, longitudinally sulcate; tempora parallel, about one-fourth the length of the eyes; antennæ short, scarcely attaining the middle of the pronotum; club abruptly formed, compact, joints nine and ten a little transverse, several of the preceding joints about as wide as long. Prothorax transversely cordate, a little sinuate before the hind angles, which are slightly obtuse; surface densely punctate, disk with a median somewhat shallow impression anteriorly, and a deeper transverse antebasal depression; side margins finely serrulate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel, punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed and subrectangular, only slightly finer apically, except in the two interior striæ; intervals nearly flat on the disk, a little convex near the margin, disk obliquely impressed each side near the base. Sterna and first ventral densely punctate, remaining ventral segments sparsely, finely punctulate. The punctures of the metasternum are a little coarser than those of the first ventral, and nearly equally coarse and evenly distributed throughout. (Pl. IV, figs. 23, 23*a*), Length 1.6-1.9 mm.

Hab.—Massachusetts; New York; District of Columbia; Maryland; West Virginia; Michigan; Canada; Illinois; Southern California.

This widely dispersed species is so exceedingly like the common European *brevicornis* that I have been greatly tempted to unite them. In his description of *E. ferrugineus* from a North American specimen sent by Wickham, Belon notes that the metasternum is uniformly punctate throughout, while it is decidedly more sparsely and finely punctate at the middle than at the sides in *brevicornis*. Belon mentions one or two other slight differences, which are, however, of no moment. Now *ferrugineus* is only the pale form of the species described in 1866 by Motschulsky as *aterrimus*, and in 1878 by LeConte as *opaculus;* and since the deviation from European specimens in the matter of metasternal punctuation seems tolerably constant in all American specimens examined, our species is for the present held to be distinct under the name used above.

Var. *nitens.*—This name is proposed for a slightly smaller and more slender form, with both upper and under surface distinctly shining. It is, perhaps, distinct, but there seems to be no other characters to support such a view. A small series from Marquette, Mich., in the Hubbard and Schwarz collection is all that I have seen.

This form in common with typical *aterrimus* and *brevicornis* possesses a character which appears to have escaped notice by previous writers. The first joint of all the tarsi bears beneath, at the apex, a short acute spiniform process, which varies a little in development. This variation may possibly be dependent on the sex of the individual, though I have not been able to assume myself that this is the case. The middle coxæ are rather more widely separated than in any other of our species.

E. duplicatus Lec.—"Moderately elongate, blackish piceous, opaque. Prothorax one-half wider than long, narrowed behind, sides finely serrate, rounded in front, oblique behind, hind angles obtuse; disk feebly impressed in front of middle, and with a shallow transverse impression behind the middle. Elytra one-third wider than the prothorax, elongate-oval, striæ composed of punctures, not regularly arranged, and approximated by pairs; the sutural and two outer ones are slightly impressed near the tip. Legs rufopiceous." Length 1.9 mm.

Hab.—Illinois; Michigan (Detroit).

The above is LeConte's description. I have seen only the two type specimens in the LeConte cabinet. It is separable from all others by the approximation of the elytral striæ by pairs.

E. maculatus Lec.—Less elongate than *aterrimus*, the elytra more oval; black, opaque, elytra testaceous, irregularly maculate with black. Head and thorax densely, finely punctate, the former strongly channeled, the latter transversely cordate, posteriorly deeply transversely impressed and with a deep longitudinal discal fovea anteriorly. Elytra elongate-oval, finely striate, the striæ finely punctate. Metasternum finely, moderately closely punctate laterally, less closely at the middle; first ventral segment still more finely punctate, the following segments indistinctly punctulate. Length 1.9–2.1 mm.

Hab.—Virginia; Ohio; Michigan.

The short description above is quite sufficient for this species, which is, by coloration, the most easily recognized Lathridiid in our fauna. It does not appear to be at all common, and I have seen altogether not more than a dozen examples.

E. crassipunctatus sp. nov.—Elongate-oval, feebly convex, subopaque, fuscous, the elytra with the humeri and a broad apical area ferruginous, legs and antennæ ferruginous. Head scarcely at all wider than long, densely rugosely punctate; front convex, longitudinally lightly sulcate: eyes small, tempora parallel and nearly as long as the eyes; antennæ passing slightly the middle of the prothorax, outer joints of funicle subquadrate, club abruptly formed, its first two joints transverse. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, widest just in front of the middle, sides not strongly rounded, a little sinuate posteriorly, base and apex subequal, surface densely punctate, foveate anteriorly on the disk, and moderately, deeply, transversely impressed before the base; side margin slightly explanate and a little reflexed, minutely indistinctly crenulate. Elytra elongate-oval, with striæ of very coarse punctures, which are as wide as, or even a little wider than the intervals, and with the exception of the two inner striæ, but little finer apically; intervals nearly flat on the disk, the two outer ones distinctly convex. Body beneath impunctate, the metasternum with numerous elevated lines or rugæ radiating from post-coxal foveæ; first ventral segment with many similar subparallel longitudinal rugæ. Middle coxæ separated by substantially their own width. Length 1.4 mm.

Hab.—Arizona.

Described from two examples taken by Mr. Schwarz in the Chiricahua Mts. in the extreme southeastern part of the Territory.

E. fictus sp. nov.—Elongate-oval, feebly convex; head and prothorax blackish, subopaque; elytra castaneous or piceo-castaneous, feebly shining; beneath piceous brown, legs and antennæ rufous. Head about as long as wide, densely rugosely punctate, with a well-defined median sulcus, and on each side a shorter feebler one; eyes small, prominent, tempora parallel and nearly as long as the eye; antennæ a little longer than in *aterrimus* but similarly formed. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, sides feebly rounded, a little convergent posteriorly, not sinuate before the hind angles. margin minutely indistinctly crenulate; median sulcus shallow, a little broader anteriorly, the basal tranverse impression deep. Elytra elongate-oval, striæ scarcely impressed, except the sutural and two lateral ones, which are noticeably deeper; the punctures moderate at base, growing finer posteriorly, and nearly obsolete well before the apex. Beneath impunctate, metasternum with short and rather fine rugæ radiating from the post-coxal foveæ, but not reaching the hind margin: first ventral segment with very fine, subparallel, longitudinal rugæ in basal half. Middle coxæ separated by distinctly more than their own width. (Pl. IV, fig. 24). Length 1.65-1.85 mm.

Hab.—Montana (Bear Paw Mt.); Colorado (Garland and Veta Pass); "Fort McLeod, N. W. Territory;" Nevada; California

This species resembles *mimus* very closely, but the latter differs by the antennal joints being a little more elongate and the club less abruptly formed, and more conspicuously by the metasternum and first ventral segment being distinctly punctate over the entire surface. In these respects *fictus* agrees with *crassipunctatus*, from which the characters of the table, together with its larger size and different coloration, at once separate it.

E. mimus sp. nov.—The preceding description will serve admirably for this species with the following modifications and additions: The tempora are just perceptibly divergent, the prothorax more evenly rounded at the sides and widest very near the middle; the elytra a trifle more elongate, with the striæ a little more coarsely punctate; the metasternum finely and rather sparsely punctate laterally, and still more sparsely and finely at the middle, with only faint indications of rugæ close to the post-coxal foveæ; first ventral finely and sparsely but distinctly punctate, not rugose; color nearly uniform throughout, but varying from rufotestaceous to piceous. Length 2 mm.

Hab.—Colorado. One example from Denver and others without locality; Idaho, Beaver Cañon.

Very similar to *fictus*, but differing distinctly in the sculpture of the under surface and in antennal formation, as described under the last named species. The resemblance to the European *transversus* is also very marked, a specimen in the Hubbard and Schwarz collection indeed bearing this label. In *transversus* the prothorax is ordinarily darker in color than the elytra, the sides are straighter, the elytra a little more parallel and more obtusely rounded at the apex, the metasternum and first ventral not punctate, but marked with rugæ as in *fictus*, the first ventral with an impressed line produced obliquely backward for a short distance behind the inner margin of the coxæ. This impressed line is also present in the European *rugosus*, but I have not detected it in any of our species. The antennæ in *transversus* are formed as is *mimus*.

E. vanus sp. nov.—Elongate-oval, moderately convex, piceous, feebly shining, legs and antennæ rufous. Head as long as wide, rugosely punctate, convex, without median sulcus, a small impression at the middle of the posterior margin; eyes moderate, prominent, tempora a little more than one-third the length of the eyes; antennæ rather slender and reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, all joints after the first much longer than wide, except the tenth which is but slightly so. Prothorax transverse, widest before the middle, sides moderately rounded anteriorly, faintly sinuate before the hind angles, which are nearly right; margins faintly subserrulate; surface rugosely punctate, a narrow, nearly complete but not deeply impressed median line, which is but slightly expanded anteriorly, and a deeper and broad transverse basal impression. Elytra elongate-oval, widest at the middle, finely punctate-striate, the punctures smaller and more lightly impressed toward the apex; interspaces nearly flat, the outer one very slightly convex; minutely subrugulose and dull. Metasternum rather sparsely, finely punctate, with a few very short and indistinct rugæ radiating from the posterior margins of the feeble post-coxal foveæ; median impressed line of metasternum nearly complete. First ventral finely and still more sparsely punctate, its surface minutely alutaceous anteriorly, its posterior margin moderately shining, as are the following segments. Length 1.9 mm.

Hab.—Colorado (Ouray, 7500–8000 ft.).

A single example was taken at the above locality by Mr. Wickham, who has very generously allowed me to retain it. It is closely allied to the following species, and also to the European *rugosus*, from the latter of which it may be distinguished by the absence of the oblique impressed lines of the first ventral, to which reference has already been made under *mimus*.

E. mendax sp. nov.—Very close to *vanus* and differing as follows: The color is invariably uniformly ferruginous brown throughout in the series of fifteen examples before me; the form is a little broader, the antennæ distinctly shorter, never attaining the hind angles of the pronotum; the metasternum is moderately, closely punctate at the sides, but very much more finely and remotely at the middle, while in *vanus* there is not much disparity. (Pl. IV, fig. 25). Length 1.6-1.9 mm.

Hab.—Arizona (Chiricahua Mts.—Schwarz).

E. ventralis sp. nov.—Moderately, broadly ovate, convex, reddish brown throughout. Head transverse, rugosely punctate, median sulcus distinct, a little deeper and wider behind; eyes prominent; tempora about one-fourth the length of the eyes, subparallel; antennæ not quite reaching the hind angles of the pronotum, all joints longer than wide. Prothorax transversely quadrate, sides nearly straight and parallel, rounding in a little at the front angles; margin obsoletely, minutely serrulate; surface rugosely punctate, median sulcus shallow, broader in front, posterior transverse impression deep. Elytra rather broadly ovate, not impressed toward the base, striæ feebly impressed, punctures of moderate size at base, gradually finer posteriorly; intervals nearly flat on the disk, the seventh acutely carinate nearly throughout its length. Metasternum distinctly, moderately closely punctate at sides, more sparsely toward the middle; postcoxal foveæ deep, the radiating rugæ short and inconspicuous. Ventral segments impunctate; the first with two short, posteriorly inclined bristles or spines near the middle of the hind margin; the fifth truncate, the truncature feebly sinuate and with the side angles a little prominent. (Pl. IV, fig. 26). Length 1.65 mm.

Hab.—California (Los Gatos and Lake Tahoe).

Two examples in the Hubbard and Schwarz collection are all that I have seen of this interesting and very distinct species. There is little doubt that the ventral peculiarities above described are sexual. Nothing similar has been observed elsewhere, and they will render the species at once recognizable if males are at hand; if not, the sculpture of the under surface, the parallel sided thorax and carinate seventh interval of the elytra will serve quite as well.

E. cordatus Belon.—Broadly oval, convex, red-brown. Head densely rugosely punctate, without median sulcus; eyes rather small but prominent, tempora apparently about one-third the length of the eye; antennæ slightly passing the middle of the prothorax, the first joint subglobular as usual, all others longer than wide, except the tenth, which is about as wide as long. Prothorax three-fourths broader than the head, transversely cordate, moderately strongly rounded in front, scarcely sinuate before the hind angles, which are oblique; side margins rather broadly explanate and a little reflexed, minutely, indistinctly crenulate: surface coarsely, densely, rugosely punctate and opaque, disk convex, the median sulcus obsolete, basal depression broad, deeper at the sides. Elytra moderately shining, broadly ovate, convex, without subbasal impression; margin explanate; striæ a little impressed, the punctures rather strong toward the base, finer apically: intervals very slightly convex. Metasternum with deep postcoxal foveæ, and numerous longitudinal rugæ, especially toward the sides. First ventral impunctate and with a few very fine and indistinct rugæ. (Pl. IV, fig. 27). Length 1.7 mm.

Hab.—Oregon; British Columbia (North Bend—Schwarz).

Two examples only have been seen, that from the former locality being the type which Mr. Belon has most kindly sent me for examination. It is clearly distinct from *tenuicornis* though closely allied.

E. tenuicornis Lec.—Oval, feebly convex, brown, the apical two-thirds of the elytra often blackish, legs and antennæ rufous or rufotestaceous; head and thorax densely rugosely punctate and opaque, elytra moderately shining. Head with distinct median sulcus, eyes moderately large and prominent, tempora short; antennæ slightly passing the middle of the pronotum, proportional as in the preceding species. Prothorax transversely cordate, sides moderately rounded in front, a little sinuate before the hind angles, which are nearly right; median sulcus lightly impressed, the transverse basal impression as usual; side margins rather broad and slightly reflexed, minutely subcrenulate. Elytra rather broadly oval, strongly margined, impressed near the base, finely punctate-striate, the punctures a little coarser toward the base; intervals nearly flat. Metasternum not punctate, sides distinctly longitudinally rugose, the post-coxal foveæ large. First ventral with rather fine, longitudinal rugæ, which vary somewhat in development, and are usually most noticeable behind the coxæ. (Pl. IV, figs. 28, 28*a*). Length 1.6-1.9 mm.

Hab.—Pacific Coast from Vancouver to So. California; Nevada; Arizona (Chiricahua Mts.); Colorado (Ouray); Montana (Gallatin Co.); Michigan (Detroit); New York (Otsego Co.)

The Michigan example, with which the New York specimens are doubtless identical, though I have not made actual comparison, was described by LeConte as *laticollis*, but the small differences named do not appear to me to be specific. The few eastern specimens seen are uniformly brown, as is the type of *tenuicornis*, but the majority of the western specimens have the elytra blackish, except at base. In the males the tibiæ are all finely serrulate within in about the apical three-fourths, and are distinctly mucronate at tip. The same male characters are seen in the European *testaceus*, but appear to have been overlooked by the European authors, at least Belon does not refer to it in his monograph. The fact is noteworthy since external sexual marks are present in but few species of *Enicmus* proper. *Testaceus* and *tenuicornis* are very similar in nearly all respects, but our species may be distinguished by the absence of the oblique impressed lines of the first ventral, which seem to be always present in *testaceus*.

E. sulcatulus sp. nov.—Oval, subconvex, reddish brown, shining, the head and prothorax a little darker and duller because of their dense punctuation. Head without median sulcus; eyes moderately large, tempora short; antennæ attaining the hind angles of the pronotum, proportional about as usual. Prothorax broad, subcordate, widest at about the middle, base and apex subequal, the sides a little sinuate before the hind angles, which are only very slightly obtuse; median sulcus faint, basal transverse impression strong, margins a little explanate, not distinctly serrulate. Elytra elongate-oval, striæ distinctly impressed, the punctures coarse toward the base, intervals distinctly convex toward the base, less so apically. Mesosternum longitudinally rugose, metasternum with long, rather coarse, subparallel rugæ, which reach nearly to the hind margin. Abdomen impunctate, the first segment without rugæ. All the tibiæ distinctly mucronate internally at the apex in the male, but the inner margin is not visibly serrulate. Length 1.75 mm.

Hab.—California. A single male without definite locality in the Horn collection.

CARTODERE Thom.

The small size, narrow or even linear often subdepressed form, the elytra with approximate rows of large rounded perforate punctures, give to the members of this genus a characteristic facies which can scarcely be mistaken. As heretofore constituted, the genus is in several points of structure quite polymorphic, and as represented with us the species are only fairly homogeneous, even after the removal of *watsoni* and *unicostata*, each of which I have made the type of a distinct genus. The reasons for so doing are given elsewhere, and are based on certain structural peculiarities which must have been entirely overlooked by the European authors, as they are too important to have been passed over in silence if observed. As here restricted the species of our fauna exhibit the following characters, in addition to those of general facies above mentioned: Head subtriangular or trapezoidal, usually distinctly longer than wide; antennæ shorter than the head and prothorax, inserted far in advance of the eyes, which are small or even minute, club (except in *filum* and *intermedia*) 3-jointed, abrupt. Prothorax without costæ, more or less deeply transversely impressed posteriorly (except *quadrifoveolata*). Scutellum indistinct, elytra each 6–8 punctate-striate. Surface beneath, at least of the metasternum and abdomen, impunctate (except *elegans*); side pieces of metasternum not visible, the sutures apparently obliterated; ventral segments five in both sexes, the sutures deep. Front and middle coxæ always distinctly separated, the former sometimes rather narrowly, the latter always more widely. Legs short and stout, first two tarsal joints short, subequal. In all our species except *ruficollis*, the elytral intervals bear sparse, fine, excessively short erect hairs, which are, in most cases, only visible when the elytra are viewed in profile. External sexual characters have been noticed only in *elegans* and *costulata*. In the former the front and middle tarsi are 2-jointed in the male; an extraordinary character, which is again seen in *Adistemia watsoni,* the front tarsi alone, however, being here affected.

The study of this genus has proved of singular interest to me, and I much regret that our fauna contains so few of these odd little creatures, all of which, indeed, with the apparent exception of *quadrifoveolata,* have been introduced through commerce. Their separation is perfectly simple, as will appear below.

- Under side of body, at least of metasternum and abdomen, virtually impunctate; labrum not inclosing epistoma at sides.
  - Antennal club triarticulate.
    - Prothorax much narrower than the elytra.
      - Elytra each with six rows of punctures, the third and fifth intervals costate .... **quadrifoveolata.**
      - Elytra each with seven rows of punctures, intervals not costate. **ruficollis.**
    - Prothorax but slightly narrower than the elytra.
      - Eyes minute, situated at about their own length from the hind angles of the head.
        - Elytral intervals 3-5-7 costiform .... **costulata.**
        - Elytral intervals subequal, not costiform, form narrower.. **filiformis.**
      - Eyes much larger, occupying the hind angles; tempora wanting.. **argus.**
  - Antennal club biarticulate.
    - Pronotum without anterior discal fovea.................. **intermedia.**
    - Pronotum with a large, rounded, more or less deep anterior discal fovea. **filum.**
- Underside of body, except the abdominal apex, coarsely, closely punctate; labrum inclosing the epistoma at sides.................. **elegans.**

Cordicollis Mann. is unknown to us. It is more than likely that it is not different from *ruficollis.*

C. quadrifoveolata sp. nov.—Elongate, parallel, subdepressed, rufotestaceous. Head longer than wide, trapezoidal, the epistoma not dilated at sides; labrum prominent and rather deeply emarginate; eyes minute, composed of few lenses, and situated very near to the hind angles, which are nearly right; tempora subequal to the eyes; surface finely rather closely punctate, and with a foveiform impression each side at about the middle. Antennæ short and stout, not attaining the hind margin of the prothorax; basal two joints suborbicular, the first larger, joints 3 8 narrower than the second, subglobular, the outer ones a little transverse; club 3-jointed, somewhat gradually formed. the joints successively wider, ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh as long as wide. Prothorax but little wider than the head, as long as wide, sides feebly arcuate and a little convergent posteriorly, disk finely, not very closely punctate and four foveolate, the anterior foveæ larger and connected by a shallow transverse groove. Elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, subparallel and about equally obtusely rounded before and behind; each with six rows of very large, deep punctures, the intervals narrow, the third and fifth wider and costate, the latter strongly so. All the intervals appear to bear short, fine, suberect hairs. Beneath subimpunctate, the prosternum with a few fine punctures in front; metasternum short, depressed along its anterior and posterior margins: first ventral longer than the metasternum, distinctly and deeply bifoveate at the middle, and with less well defined impressions immediately behind the coxæ. Front and middle coxæ about equally, and rather narrowly separated. (Pl. IV, fig. 29). Length 1 mm.

Hab.—California (Los Gatos).

A single example in the Hubbard and Schwarz collection. The nondilated epistoma and elytra, each with six rows of punctures, at once distinguish this very interesting species, which is the most minute in our fauna. The eyes are as small as in *filiformis.*

C. ruficollis Marsh.—Moderately elongate, subconvex, color usually rufoferruginous, with the elytra brownish, but occasionally concolorous. Head subtrapezoidal, a little longer than wide, densely but not coarsely punctate, not impressed; eyes moderate, situated a little before the hind angles; antennæ rather short and stout, not reaching the hind margin of the pronotum, club somewhat abrubt, 3-jointed; first joint large, orbicular; second less thick, elongate-oval; third small and subglobular; fourth to eighth obconic, gradually shorter, but all longer than wide; joints of club of equal width, ninth longer than wide, tenth a little transverse, eleventh as long as the ninth. Prothorax subcordiform, often with membranous margins; without the margin slightly wider than the head, sides rather strongly rounded anteriorly, quite deeply incised or constricted posteriorly, transversely impressed between the points of constriction; disk otherwise without foveæ or costæ, surface densely, rather finely punctate, side margin not well defined. Elytra elongate-oval, each with seven rows of coarse, closely-placed punctures, which are sometimes a little confused on the disk; intervals narrow, crenulate by the punctures, plane or very feebly convex, except the sixth, which is slightly more prominent. Beneath impunctate, the metasternum with a transverse groove behind the coxæ, which is deeper at the extremities. Front and middle coxæ well separated; legs rather stout. (Pl. IV, fig. 30). Length 1–1.2 mm.

Hab.—Massachusetts (Blanchard); New York; Pennsylvania; Virginia; Oregon (Astoria—Hubbard and Schwarz).

A common species throughout Europe, and one that is likely to become quite cosmopolitan.

C. costulata Reitt.—Elongate, subconvex, rufotestaceous. Head distinctly longer than wide, sides moderately convergent from the eyes to the epistoma, which is a little dilated at sides; labrum distinctly emarginate; eyes small, situated at their own length from the basal angles, which are nearly right; surface finely subrugosely punctate, in some examples with a faint median longitudinal impression, which may be better defined, especially anteriorly, by very fine elevated lines. Antennæ shorter than the head and prothorax, joints 3–8 all evidently longer than wide, club rather abruptly 3-jointed, the ninth and eleventh longer than wide, the tenth as wide as long. Prothorax fully one-half wider than the head, distinctly transverse, sides rounded anteriorly, moderately convergent and nearly straight, or slightly sinuate from about the middle to the hind angles, which are slightly obtuse; side margin rather broadly explanate or subexplanate, disk not or but very faintly impressed at the middle anteriorly, the posterior transverse groove deep; surface closely rugosely punctate on the convex portion of the disk, the side margin and transverse groove nearly smooth. Elytra about one-fourth or one-fifth wider than the prothorax, margin obtusely angulate at the humeri, and very broadly subangulate before the middle; each with eight rows of moderately coarse and deep punctures; intervals 3-5-7 distinctly but not strongly costate; a transverse lateral impression just before the middle. Lower surface subimpunctate; metasternum profoundly bi-impressed; middle coxæ separated by about one-half the coxal width, front coxæ distinctly but less widely separated. (Pl. IV, fig. 31). Length 1-1.5 mm.

Hab.—Massachusetts, Lowell—"in cellar" (Blanchard); Lawrence—"in powdered lobelia root" and "with *Sitodrepa* in dandelion root" (King); Pennsylvania—Horn collection; Michigan—Detroit (Hubbard and Schwarz).

In some examples the median line of the metasternum and abdomen bears a moderate number of long, curved, suberect, pale yellowish hairs; in other specimens there is no sign of these hairs, and it is therefore probable that it is a male character. The identification of our specimens is established by comparison with a typical example of *costulata* received from Reitter. It has been previously known from Germany and Japan.

C. filiformis Gyll.—Linear, subdepressed, rufotestaceous. Head subtriangular, evenly convex, finely, closely punctate; epistoma moderately dilated at sides, labrum feebly emarginate; eyes very small, distant from the posterior angles. Antennæ shorter than the head and prothorax; first joint large, orbicular; second narrower, broadly oval; joints 3-8 smaller, equal in width, submoniliform; club abruptly 3-jointed, first two joints as wide as long or a little transverse. Prothorax about one-half wider than the head, transverse, narrowed behind, sides rounded anteriorly, faintly sinuate posteriorly; side margins explanate; disk convex, without anterior fovea, posterior transverse groove deep. Elytra elongate, subparallel, but little wider than the thorax, humeral angles right; each with eight rows of coarse punctures at base, and seven posteriorly, the fifth and sixth rows coalescent before the middle; a faint transverse impression—more distant laterally—just before the middle. Mentum, prosternum in front, and metasternum at middle distinctly punctate; abdomen impunctate. Metasternum with a deep fovea each side, connected by a deep groove. (Pl. IV, fig. 32). Length 1.2-1.4 mm.

Hab.—Pennsylvania (Philadelphia; Allegheny); Michigan (Detroit); Missouri.

I have seen very few native specimens, most of those bearing the name of *filiformis* in our collections being either *costulata* or *filum.* It is common throughout Europe. Belon states that the front and middle tibiæ are a little arcuate in the male; the difference between the sexes in this respect must be very slight I think, at least it is scarcely obvious in the specimens at hand.

C. argus Reitt.—Linear, subdepressed, rufotestaceous. Head subtriangular, densely punctate, broadly, feebly impressed between the eyes, the latter very large for the genus, occupying the hind angles; tempora entirely wanting; epistoma moderately dilated at sides, labrum arcuate in front; antennæ short, joints 3-8 submoniliform, not very different in size; club abruptly 3-jointed, joints nine and ten slightly transverse. Prothorax transversely cordate, base and apex subequal: side margin explanate; surface densely punctate, without discal fovea, posterior transverse impression strong and marked by a deeper fovea at its middle. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, the margin somewhat obtusely angulate at the humeri, each with eight rows of punctures; intervals narrow, nearly uniform, the seventh slightly more convex. Beneath subimpunctate; metasternum with a slightly curved longitudinal impressed line extending forward from the inner margin of the hind coxæ for about two-thirds its length. First ventral bifoveate between the coxæ and with a transverse impressed line near the middle of its length extending from the side margin nearly to the median line. Front coxæ separated by fully half their width, middle coxæ by about their own width. (Pl. IV, fig. 33). Length 1.3 mm.

Hab.—Michigan (Detroit); Montana (Bonner); Oregon (Le Grande—"in ground cereals"); California (Pomona—on strips of drying yucca pith). It occurs in many parts of Southern Europe, also in Algeria.

The very large eyes occupying the hind angles of the head, and consequent lack of tempora, make this species easy of recognition among those with 3-jointed antennal club.

C. intermedia Belon.—So far as I can discover there is nothing to separate this species from *filum*, except the absence of the anterior discal fovea of the pronotum. In the considerable number of species of *filum* examined, the depth of the fovea varies considerably, and I should not be surprised if *intermedia* merely represented an extreme variation of this sort. I have, however, seen no examples in which the fovea is lacking. Length 1.3 mm.

Hab.—"Amer. Sept."

C. filum Aubé.—Linear, subdepressed, rufotestaceous. Head but slightly longer than wide, subtriangular, with a quite sharply impressed, median, longitudinal sulcus, which is gradually wider posteriorly; surface more or less rugosely punctate, the groove smoother; labrum rounded in front, epistoma moderately dilated at sides; eyes large, occupying the hind angles. Antennæ a little longer and more slender than in *filiformis*, joints 3–9 subequal and evidently longer than wide; club 2-jointed, the joints of about equal width and both longer than wide. Prothorax transversely cordate, sides a little sinuate posteriorly; margin explanate, edge not or scarcely crenulate; surface more or less rugosely punctate, a rather large anterior discal fovea which varies in depth, and a transverse subbasal sulcus which sometimes contains a median fovea. Elytra sublinear, each with seven rows of rather deep, rounded punctures, the intervals nearly equally subconvex, the outer ones as usual tending to become a little more prominent. Beneath subimpunctate, the metasternum and abdomen polished; the former with a rounded or subcordate median area, which is defined by a deep groove.

First ventral with a slightly curved, longitudinal, deeply impressed line extending backward from each coxa nearly to the hind margin of the segment, the surface adjacent declivous, so as to form a rather large excavation, which is broader posteriorly. The following segments are each marked by a transverse, subarcuate, sulciform impression. Front coxæ narrowly but distinctly separated, middle coxæ distant by fully two-thirds their own width. (Pl. IV, fig. 34). Length 1.4–1.6 mm.

Hab.—New York; Canada (Ottawa—in pea straw—Fletcher); Colorado.

This species occurs in many parts of Europe, in Algeria, and is said to be common in Mexico. The dozen examples before me exhibit considerable variation in the width of the prothorax, the depth of the discal fovea, and in the degree of coarseness of sculpture of nearly all parts of the body.

C. elegans Aubé.—Elongate, parallel, subdepressed. Head and prothorax densely, not coarsely punctate; the former very little longer than wide, evenly convex; eyes small, situated at their own length from the hind angles, which are right and narrowly rounded; labrum dilated at sides and inclosing the epistoma. Antennæ passing slightly the middle of the prothorax, rather stout, joints 3–8 about as wide as long, the outer ones a little wider and submoniliform; club abrupt, 3-jointed, the joints of about equal width, the middle one transverse. Prothorax subtrapezoidal, a little wider than the head and about as long as wide, sides nearly straight and convergent from the front angles, the base a little narrower than the apex; surface punctate like the head, a somewhat ill-defined, longitudinal, submarginal impression. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel, sides feebly rounded, humeri tolerably well defined; each with eight rows of moderately coarse punctures; intervals narrow, the third, fifth and seventh distinctly though not very strongly costiform throughout. Beneath without foveæ or impressed lines, coarsely, closely punctate throughout, except toward the abdominal apex, which is nearly smooth. Front coxæ separated by about one-third their own width, middle coxæ by nearly their own width; hind coxal cavities attaining the sides of the body. First ventral segment longer than the metasternum, and as long at sides as the two following united; segments 2–5 subequal. (Pl. IV, fig. 35). Length 1.3–1.4 mm.

Male.—Front and middle tarsi 2-jointed.

Female.—Front tarsi normal.

Hab.—Washington, D. C.

A small number of specimens from the above locality are all that I have seen from our territory. They vary in some trifling respects from European specimens received from Reitter, but I have no doubt of their identity. *Elegans* has been previously known only from the Mediterranean region.

The coarsely punctate under surface is seen elsewhere among our species only in *Adistemia watsoni*, and the relation between these two is further evident by their near agreement in the peculiar sexual tarsal characters, and also in the labrum, which encloses the epistoma at the sides. *Elegans*, however, does not share the structural features upon which *Adistemia* has been founded, and is for the present left with *Cartodere*, although an aberrant member of the genus.

ADISTEMIA gen. nov.

The somewhat remarkable divergence from typical *Cartodere* in the structure of the under body seems to require the separation of *C. watsoni* under a new generic title. The characters upon which this new genus rests are chiefly these: Front and middle coxæ contiguous, their cavities separated by a thin depressed lamina which is not visible, or only very indistinctly so without dissection. Hind coxæ subconical and slightly prominent, the cavities falling far short of reaching the sides of the body. Metasternum and first ventral segment connate, the suture entirely obliterated between the coxæ, but visible from the outer side of the coxa to the margin. In no other member of the tribe Lathridiini occurring with us are the front coxæ contiguous, while the other characters above mentioned I have encountered nowhere else in the entire family.

A. watsoni Woll.—Elongate, narrow, depressed, entirely rufotestaceous; head and thorax glabrous, elytra with sparse, extremely short, whitish erect hairs, which are scarcely visible, except in profile, and are then very inconspicuous, except on the declivity. Head nearly twice as long as wide, truncate behind, sides a little rounded and convergent to the insertion of the antennæ; labrum strongly dilated, enclosing the epistoma at sides and equal in width to the head posteriorly; eyes small, situated at nearly twice their length from the hind angles, and at almost twice that distance from the antennæ; surface finely densely punctate, without costæ or impressions. Antennæ a little shorter than the head and prothorax together, the first two joints larger, suboval, the first but little larger than the second; joints 3-5 twice as long as wide, 6-8 shorter, the eighth but slightly elongate; last three joints forming the club, subequal in width, 9-10 slightly longer than wide, eleventh nearly as long as the two preceding united. Prothorax scarcely wider than the head, longer than wide, widest before the middle, sides rounded and posteriorly convergent, surface densely punctate, posteriorly broadly, but not deeply, transversely impressed. Elytra very elongate, subelliptical, each with eight striæ of rather coarse punctures, intervals very narrow, except the third and seventh, which are broader and distinctly costate. Beneath densely punctate throughout, except the last two or three ventral segments, the punctuation finer anteriorly, but quite coarse on the first two ventrals. Front and middle coxæ contiguous or nearly so, their cavities separated by a very thin lamina, which is not distinctly visible; hind coxæ small, subconical and slightly prominent, widely separated. (Pl. IV, fig. 36). Length 1.4-1.65 mm.

Male.—Front tarsi 2-jointed; hind coxæ with a moderately long acute spine on the inner side, ventral surface not ascending at apex.

Female.—Tarsi normal; hind coxæ without spine; ventral surface ascending at apex.

Hab.—Washington, D. C.—"In drugs;" "in dust from feed store;" and "among Alaskan Lepidoptera."

This species was described by Wollaston in 1871 from specimens taken on the interior walls of a house at Funchal, Madiera. Since then it has been recorded from the Canaries, Algeria, Cape of Good Hope, Portugal, Venezuela and Chili.

BELONIA gen. nov.

This genus is erected for the reception of *Cartodere unicostata*, which differs remarkably from every other Lathridiidi known to me by its greatly developed trochanters, these being slender, cylindrical, arcuate, and about equal in length to the fourth ventral segment. This peculiarity, while suggesting *Eumicrus* and allies of the Scydmænidæ, is not as in these latter coupled with other traits which may be considered of tribal value. *Belonia* is, in fact, in most respects, a near ally to *Cartodere*, and only two supplementary characters seem worthy of mention, viz.: the antennæ are much longer and more slender than in any *Cartodere* known to me, the intermediate joints (3–8) being so slender as to almost merit the term filiform; and the prothorax is so small as to give the insect a very singular apect. What weight to attach to these two character cannot be determined without a wider knowledge of the exotic forms of *Cartodere* than I now possess; I suspect, however, that they will prove to be of some significance. I take great pleasure in naming the genus in honor of the distinguished French entomologist and authority on the Lathridiidæ of the world, M. Marie-Joseph Belon of Lyons.

B. unicostata Belon.—Elongate, rufotestaceous, glabrous. Head longer than wide, finely, feebly, subrugosely punctate, and with a short faint longitudinal impression; eyes small, prominent, situated at less than their length from the hind angles; tempora convergent posteriorly; sides before the eyes moderately convergent; epistoma expanded to a width equal to that of the head without the eyes; labrum subtruncate; antennæ distant from the eyes, inserted anteriorly beneath the finely margined sides of the front, passing the hind margin of the prothorax; first joint subglobular, second a little narrower, elongate-oval; 3-8 nearly filiform, the third more than three times as long as wide, the following joints gradually very slightly shorter; club 3-jointed, joints all longer than wide. Prothorax about as long as wide, not wider than the head including the eyes, sides sinuately parallel in front, deeply constricted near the base, and suddenly narrowed at the front angles to a fine marginal bead, which is of about the width of the neck; surface very finely subrugosely punctate like the head, disk with a broad impression each side anteriorly, these impressions subconfluent at the middle; and a transverse subbasal impressed line which is deeper at its extremities. Elytra elongate-oval, about two and one-half times as wide as the thorax, and more than twice as long as the head and thorax combined; base minutely rectangular each side, humeri not defined, side margin strongly arcuate when viewed laterally; each with eight rows of coarse, deep, closely placed punctures; intervals very narrow, nearly flat, except the sixth, which is costate throughout; there is a small but distinct lateral transverse impression on each elytron before the middle, beginning at about the third stria. Epipluræ rather feebly inflexed and marked with a similar row of punctures. Scutellum not distinctly entering the disk of the elytra. Under surface impunctate; metasternum shorter than the first ventral, the latter with a deep, transverse, nearly straight impressed line just behind the coxæ, and reaching nearly to the sides of the body. Ventral segments 2–4 slightly decreasing in length, fifth a little longer. Front coxæ distinctly though rather narrowly separated; middle coxæ distant by about three-fourths the coxal width. Hind coxal cavities not quite reaching the sides of the body. Trochanters very long, arcuate, cylindrical. (Pl. IV, figs. 37, 37*a*, 37*b*). Length 1.3 mm.

Hab.—Florida (Crescent City—collection Hubbard and Schwarz). Belon records it from Mexico.

The identification of the two examples sent me by Mr. Schwarz is made certain by a comparison with a type of *unicostata* kindly sent me by Belon.

In one of the Florida examples the abdomen is strongly ascending at the apex and the tip concealed; in the other there is no sign of this, and a small sixth segment is exposed. The specimens are very likely male and female, but it is not possible to say if these conditions are constant.

REVELIERIA Perris.

This genus has hitherto contained only a single rare and curious insect—*R. genei* Aubé—which occurs in Spain, Corsica, Sardinia and Northern Africa. The discovery in California of a second species which is certainly congeneric is therefore of much interest. A lengthy generic diagnosis is unnecessary, as there are but two characters of fundamental importance, viz.: the connate elytra, with coarse punctures arranged in more or less irregular series, apparently twelve in number on each. Another character, so rare as to merit especial mention, is the lateral extension of the labrum so as to embrance the sides of the epistoma. I have observed the same structure in *Cartodere elegans* and *Adistemia watsoni*, and it is worthy of note that both these species depart from their nearer allies and agree with *Revelieria* in the densely punctate lower surface. Other details of structure may be found in the following description :

R. californica sp. nov.—Oval, moderately convex, glabrous, moderately shining, color varying from ferruginous to piceous brown, legs rufous. Head subquadrate, densely punctate, with costæ or impressions; labrum subtruncate in front, embracing the epistoma at sides; epistoma strongly transverse, separated from the front by a distinctly impressed, feebly arcuate line. Antennæ not quite reaching the hind angles of the pronotum, 11-jointed, club 3-jointed; joints 3–8 elongate, subequal in width, the third about twice as long as wide, the following joints gradually very slightly less elongate; club rather abrupt, the first two joints about as wide as long, the last almost as long as the two preceding together; eyes rather small, not very prominent, situated at a little less than their length from the antennæ; tempora about one-half the length of the eyes. Prothorax but little wider than the head, nearly square, the sides parallel and nearly straight; surface densely, rather coarsely punctate, disk without costæ or foveæ, but with a rather shallow transverse basal impression, which is a little deeper at the middle. Scutellum small but distinct. Elytra ovate, convex, but not at all gibbous; about one-half wider than the prothorax; margin distinctly but not broadly explanate, base slightly wider than the contiguous base of the prothorax, basal angles a little obtuse; sides nearly straight and divergent for about one-fourth their length, thence subparallel for a little and gradually more strongly arcuate to apex. Each elytron bears about twelve lines of somewhat coarse punctures, which are more or less confused toward the base, but become fairly regular and a little finer apically. Under surface coarsely, densely punctate anteriorly, the abdomen gradually more finely and less closely toward the apex. Metasternum at sides subequal in length to the first ventral segment, but much shorter than the latter along the median line; episternal sutures nearly obliterated. First ventral at sides subequal to the three following segments united, the intercoxal process broad, truncate; ventral sutures normally deep. Front coxæ separated by about two-thirds their own width, middle coxæ by nearly their own width. Legs moderately stout; the tibiæ a little arcuate toward the base; first joint of tarsi slightly longer than the second, the third equal to the first two combined. (Pl. IV, fig. 38). Length 1.25 1.5 mm.

Hab.—California (Los Gatos—Hubbard and Schwarz; Ojai Valley).

Specimens from the latter locality were taken by me in March, and if I remember correctly, occurred together with *Metophthalmus rudis* in a dry woody fungus.

Californicus differs greatly from *genei* in its perfectly glabrous surface, non-gibbous less broadly oval and much less coarsely punctate elytra and larger scutellum.

Tribe IV. CORTICARIINI.

Briefly diagnosed, this tribe, as represented in our fauna, is characterized by the epistoma being on the same plane with the front and much smaller than the labrum; antennæ 11-jointed (10-jointed in *Fuchsina*), club usually 3-jointed, rarely 2-jointed. Prothorax more or less crenulate or denticulate at sides and with nearly always a rounded or transverse impression before the base. Body devoid of costæ, the hairs arranged serially on the elytra and either suberect and bristling or much inclined. Front coxal cavities separated by a prosternal lamina, which is often difficult to observe, the coxæ being frequently contiguous or subcontiguous on their free inner faces, the cavities closed behind. Abdomen consisting of five or six visible segments.

Two only of the five genera recognized by Belon inhabit North America, viz.: *Corticaria* and *Melanophthalma*. To these I have to add a new genus—*Fuchsina*—based on a singular blind species from California.

As now treated in the books, *Corticaria* and *Melanophthalma* are primarily separated by the number of abdominal segments; *Corticaria* having six in the male and five in the female, while *Melanophthalma* shows six in both sexes. This method of distinction serves very well except for those species of *Melanophthalma* having a 2-jointed antennal club (subgenus *Cortilena*), in which, so far as my observation goes, the sixth segment is visible in the female, but quite uniformly concealed in the male.

Our three genera may then be separated as follows:

Antennæ 11-jointed, eyes large.
  Abdomen of female with five segments, a sixth usually visible in the males; antennal club always 3-jointed .... **Corticaria.**
  Abdomen of female with six segments, that of the male also with six segments, except in the subgenus *Cortilena*, in which the antennal club is 2-jointed .... **Melanophthalma.**
Antennæ 10-jointed, eyes wanting .... **Fuchsina.**

It should be observed that the so-called sixth ventral segment in the males of *Corticaria* is probably, as suspected by Belon, not a true segment of the abdomen, but only a part of the genital armature; and while usually sufficiently extended to be plainly visible, it is not infrequently very indistinct or quite concealed. On the other hand, this pseudo segment is occasionally revealed in the female, and apparently with some constancy in one species (*brevicornis*). In *Melanophthalma* the sixth segment is, perhaps, a true external sclerite, at all events it is almost invariably present (except as above noted), and its visibility is seemingly independent of the extrusion of the genitalia. In addition to these differences in ventral formation, the two genera differ in certain other details of structure, of which the following are most noteworthy.

In *Melanophthalma* the body is, as a rule, more oval, the elytra often visibly, though usually very slightly, truncate at tip, exposing more or less the tip of the abdomen ; the lateral transverse prosternal fossa is glabrous, and the secondary sexual characters are of a different sort. Further details will be alluded to in the remarks which follow under the generic titles.

CORTICARIA Marsh.

This genus, as now limited, is quite homogeneous in general structure and facies, while involving a moderate amount of variation in details of form and sculpture. The form is more or less elongate, varying from oblong-ovate to subparallel, and from moderately coxvex to quite strongly depressed. Pubescence more or less long and conspicuous, serially arranged on the elytra. In some species the hairs of the interspaces are distinctly longer and less inclined than those of the striæ, but in the majority there is not much difference in this respect, all the hairs being more recumbent. The head is transverse, more or less distinctly though never densely punctate; eyes, as a rule, large and prominent, rather small in *inopia* and *temporalis;* tempora always visible, but very variable in length, never (except in *temporalis*) evidently longer than one-third the diameter of the eye, as viewed from above. Antennæ usually not quite reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, 11-jointed, club 3-jointed; first joint strongly dilated, subglobular, or a little elongate; second shorter and much narrower, always longer than wide; third subequal in length to the second but more slender; fourth to eighth decreasing in length, the seventh nearly always visibly longer than wide, the eighth usually subglobular or slightly tranverse; tenth and eleventh feebly obconic, occasionally distinctly elongate, but usually as wide as, or a little wider than long; eleventh always longer than wide, ovate, more or less obliquely pointed. Prothorax usually subcordate, more or less transverse, front angles obtuse, rounded; hind angles more or less obtuse, usually defined by a somewhat prominent denticle; surface without carinæ, and almost invariably with a more or less distinct rounded or transverse fovea before the base; sides crenulato-denticulate, more strongly so posteriorly. Elytra elongate ovate or subparallel, each with eight series of punctures, which are moderately large toward the base, but become finer apically; interspaces with a single series of punctures (except *ferruginea*), which are, in a few species, nearly as coarse as those of the striæ, but are usually distinctly finer. Prosternum usually distinctly longer before the coxæ than the coxal length; more or less roughly punctate, and with a transverse pubescent fossa exterior to the anterior limits of the coxæ. Coxal cavities narrowly separated, the coxæ prominent and contiguous or subcontiguous on their free faces. Metasternum of variable length, usually longer between the coxæ than the post-coxal length of the first ventral,* but occasionally subequal to, or even shorter than the first ventral; punctuation distinct at sides, generally finer and sparser toward the middle, especially posteriorly; median line distinctly impressed in posterior half. Middle coxæ variably separated. There seems to be a little individual variation in this particular, but after due allowance has been made, it is still a character of considerable utility. Abdomen consisting of five segments, a sixth frequently visible in the male and very rarely in the female. The first segment is subequal in length to the next three together, these latter much shorter, slightly decreasing in length, the fifth usually about one-half longer than the fourth, and frequently marked with a median or apical fovea or impression, which varies in the sexes. The femora vary from robust to slender; the second joint of the tarsi is shorter than the first, the third subequal to the first two united.

The sexes are always easily separable. Aside from the sculpture of the last ventral just alluded to, the males have the first joint of the front tarsi distinctly dilated, and the first joint of the middle tarsi very slightly so; the front and middle tibiæ, and rarely the hind tibiæ, are a little curved or bent at tip, or at least more or less sinuate internally before the apex, and with a small mucro or acute denticle at the inner apical angle; the fifth ventral is occasionally shorter, and more broadly rounded or subtruncate than in the female.

There is little doubt that all the forms mentioned below are valid species, but their tabulation has proved a matter of some difficulty, and its use will not be always satisfactory, unless supplemented by a careful study of the descriptions; even then, a comparison with types will, perhaps, be necessary in difficult cases.

---

* This method of comparison of the lengths of the metasternum and first ventral segment must be kept in mind in reading the following descriptions.

Pubescence more conspicuous, the hairs of the elytral intervals generally longer, more erect and bristling than those of the striæ; middle coxæ narrowly separated—seldom by more than ⅓ or ¼ their own diameters—size moderate to large, at least moderately convex.................1.

Pubescence shorter, more appressed, nearly uniform throughout; middle coxæ (with few exceptions) more widely separated, usually by nearly ½ their own diameters, size very variable, form often depressed.......2.

1. Punctures of striæ and intervals not very different in size, somewhat confused.

Front and middle tibiæ of ♂ not bent at tip, length of metasternum between the coxæ greater than the post-coxal length of the first ventral segment..**pubescens.**

Front tibiæ of ♂ a little bent at tip, metasternum scarcely longer than the first ventral segment.................................**rudis.**

Punctures of elytral intervals distinctly finer than those of the striæ, not noticeably confused; front and middle tibiæ of ♂ bent and mucronate internally at tip.

Metasternum subequal in length to the first ventral segment.

First joint of antennal club not distinctly longer than wide; prothorax cordate; color pale brownish yellow........................**fulva.**

First joint of antennal club distinctly elongate; prothorax feebly cordate; color piceous brown, the elytra often paler.............**varicolor.**

Metasternum distinctly longer than the first ventral segment; form narrow, elongate, prothorax nearly as wide as the elytra........**parallela.**

2. Metasternum subequal to or shorter than the first ventral.

Size large (2.3-2.6 mm.), pronotal fovea obsolete, joints of antennal club all longer than wide, body winged..........................**valida.**

Size small (1.6 mm.), pronotal fovea distinct, first two joints of antennal club transverse, body apparently apterous.....................**inopia.**

Metasternum distinctly longer than the first ventral.......................3.

3. Pubescence fuscous or brownish, less inclined than in the following species; middle coxæ separated by nearly their own width; form slender, strongly depressed; color piceous brown or nearly black..**planula.**

Pubescence cinereous or fulvous (somewhat darker in *salpingoides*), middle coxæ separated by at most but little more than ½ their own diameters....4.

4. Prosternum before the coxæ nearly twice as long as the longitudinal diameter of the coxa; last ventral of ♀ long, broadly, feebly impressed at tip. **salpingoides.**

Prosternum shorter before the coxæ, seldom distinctly more than one and one-half times the coxal length; color rufotestaceous to brown, rarely piceous (*dentigera* and some *serricollis*)............................5.

5. Claws of hind tarsi larger (at least in the ♂) and unequal, the inner one longer and sinuate at tip...8.

Claws normal and subequal on all the feet................................6.

6. Last ventral plane, or with at most only an ill-defined apical impression, at least in the ♀ and probably in both sexes [the ♀ of *amplicollis* has not been seen; it may prove to be an exception].....................9.

Last ventral more or less distinctly foveate or impressed in both sexes [in *columbia* and *carolina*, males only have been seen].................7.

7. Color piceous brown.

Last ventral of ♂ with a moderate apical impression which is not more rugose..**columbia.**

Last ventral (♂) with a rather shallow transverse apical impression which is roughened; (♀) with a deep transverse apical polished fovea. **serricollis.**

Color rufotestaceous.

Last ventral (♂) with a deep subtransverse fovea reaching from the apex nearly to the base of the segment; (♀) with a still larger, more profound fovea.......... **poculifera.**

Last ventral (♂) with a well-defined transverse apical impression; (♀) with a feeble median impression; prothorax distinctly narrower than the elytra at the humeri, tempora long.......... **prionodera.**

Last ventral (♂) with a small but well-defined transverse fovea, which occupies fully two-thirds the length of the segment; prothorax subequal in width to that of the elytra at the humeri; tempora short. **carolina.**

8. Prothorax densely cribrate-punctate, last ventral of ♂ rather feebly impressed at the middle of the apical margin.......... **cribricollis.**

9. Prothorax large, strongly rounded at sides, widest at middle and scarcely at all narrower than the elytra at base.......... **amplicollis.**

Prothorax widest at a greater or less distance before the middle, never as wide as the elytra at base..........10.

10. Size smaller, always less than 2 mm..........11.

Size larger (2–2.5 mm.), except some *dentigera* or very small specimens of *serrata*, sculpture of both upper and under surface coarser and closer (except *occidua*).

Tempora very short, scarcely as long as the eighth antennal joint. **serrata.**

Tempora decidedly longer, usually evidently longer than the eighth antennal joint.

Prothorax three-fourths as wide as the elytra.

Punctuation coarser and denser throughout.

Size larger, elytra uniformly brown or piceous brown..... **incerta.**

Size smaller, rufocastaneous, elytra black in apical half... **apicalis.**

Punctuation comparatively fine and sparse.......... **occidua.**

Prothorax but little more than half the greatest width of the elytra, color piceous black.......... **dentigera.**

11. Femora very slender, head but little narrower than the prothorax, sides of the latter strongly denticulate.......... **tenuipes.**

Femora as usual, head much narrower than the prothorax, the sides of the latter more finely serrulate..........12.

12. Eyes very small, distant on the front by fully four times their longest diameter as seen from the front; tempora nearly as long as the eye. **temporalis.**

Eyes normally large, distant on the front by but little more than twice their own diameter; tempora much shorter..........13.

13. Fifth ventral segment not longer than the fourth, the sixth usually distinctly visible, especially in the ♂; last three joints of antennal funicle transverse.......... **brevicornis.**

Fifth ventral at least one-half longer than the fourth, the sixth not visible, or only accidentally so; outer joints of funicle not evidently transverse, or with at most the eighth joint slightly transverse.

More parallel and depressed, pubescence longer and less appressed, elytral interspaces with a single regular series of punctures, color varying from yellowish to reddish testaceous.................. **elongata.**

Less parallel and less depressed, pubescence shorter and more appressed, elytral interspaces more or less irregularly punctulate, color ferruginous brown.. **ferruginea.**

C. pubescens Gyll.—Fuscous to fusco-testaceous, the paler specimens with the disk of the elytra often broadly infuscate; legs and antennæ rufotestaceous; pubescence long and conspicuous, not recumbent. Head narrower than the prothorax, moderately coarsely but not closely punctate, tempora long, a little divergent, about one-third the length of the eye. Antennæ reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, joints all longer than wide. Prothorax but little more than half as wide as the elytra, moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, widest in front of the middle, narrowed posteriorly, margin irregularly serrulate; surface strongly punctate, the punctures distant on the average less than their own diameters, posteriorly foveate. Elytra elongate-oval, convex, coarsely punctate-striate; the punctures of the intervals somewhat variable, but usually nearly as strong as those of the striæ, and frequently somewhat confused. Sterna moderately coarsely punctate; first ventral less coarsely and closely but distinctly punctate; following segments finely, sparsely punctulate. Legs slender; middle coxæ distant by about one-fourth the coxal width; metasternum distinctly longer between the coxæ than the post-coxal length of the first ventral segment.

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ scarcely at all bent at tip, the inner margins nearly straight, the inner apical angle very feebly mucronate; first joint of front tarsi dilated, first joint of middle tarsi not dilated; last (fifth) ventral subequal in length to the two preceding, apex subacuminate, disk transversely impressed toward the base.

Female.—Tibiæ with the inner apical angle rounded, tarsi unmodified; last ventral shorter and with a deep median fovea; penultimate segment more broadly and feebly impressed. (Pl. IV, fig. 39).

Length 2.3–3 mm.

Hab.—Massachusetts (borders of salt marsh near Cambridge); New York; Pennsylvania; Michigan (Marquette); Northern Illinois; Iowa.

This is our largest species and one very easy of recognition by its size and conspicuously long and plentiful pubescence, not to mention the sexual characters, which are quite unique. It is widely distributed throughout Europe, and has, indeed, become quite cosmopolitan.

C. rudis sp. nov.—Yellowish testaceous, elytra strongly shining; prothorax alutaceous, less shining; pubescence moderately long, suberect, the hairs from the strial punctures shorter and more inclined. Head narrower than the prothorax, coarsely punctate; tempora well developed, slightly divergent; joints of antennæ all longer than wide. Prothorax of the same form as in *pubescens*, very coarsely but not densely punctate, posteriorly foveate, sides irregularly serrulate. Elytra elongate-oval, convex, the strial punctures not coarse, those of the intervals but little finer. Sterna very coarsely, rather closely subrugosely punctate, first ventral sparsely but distinctly punctate, following segments more finely punctate. Legs rather slender, front coxæ distant from the front margin of the prosternum by a little more than their own length, middle coxæ separated by fully one-fourth the coxal width ; metasternum very little longer than the first ventral.

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ rather feebly, but obviously bent and mucronate internally at tip; first joint of front tarsi dilated ; last ventral not longer than the preceding, the tip elevated and subacuminate.

Female —Not seen.

Length 2.5 mm.

Hab.—New Mexico (Coolidge). One example sent by Mr. Wickham.

This species is nearest *pubescens*, but is at once separable by the shorter metasternum, very coarsely punctate prothorax, finer elytral punctuation, pale color (perhaps not constant) and sexual characters. The male tibiæ are here fashioned as in all other members of the genus except *pubescens*, but are less strongly sinuate and mucronate internally at tip than usual. The structure of the tip of the fifth ventral is nearly as in *pubescens*, and is not seen elsewhere.

C. fulva Com.—Fulvous or yellow-brown, rather slender, moderately convex, pubescence fulvous, long, plentiful, the hairs of the intervals longer and more erect. Head about as wide as the base of the prothorax, very finely sparsely punctulate; tempora moderate, parallel; eyes rather small, not much more prominent than the tempora. Antennæ with the first joint of club as broad as long, second a little transverse, all the other joints longer than wide, the eighth but slightly so. Prothorax cordate, sides rather distantly serrulate, sometimes subangulate near the middle; punctuation distinct and moderately close but not coarse, posteriorly foveate. Elytra rather finely seriately punctate, the intervals nearly as strongly punctate. Beneath subobsoletely punctate; metasternum subequal in length between the coxæ to the post-coxal part of the first ventral, but distinctly shorter than the first ventral along the median line. Middle coxæ separated by nearly one-third the coxal width; last ventral in both sexes not quite so long as the two preceding united. Legs slender.

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ sinuate and mucronate internally at tip; last ventral evenly rounded at tip, the apical margin slightly reflexed; surface scarcely at all impressed. (Pl. IV, fig. 40).

Female.—Tibiæ simple, last ventral nearly as in the male, the apical margin less visibly reflexed.

Length 1.7 - 2 mm.

Hab.—A cosmopolitan species of which I have seen specimens from Massachusetts, Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan and Lower California (San José del Cabo).

The small size, pale color, feebly punctate inferior surface and wider ninth and tenth antennal joints will readily separate from all other similarly pubescent species.

C. varicolor sp. nov.—Color varying from yellowish brown to piceous, often uniform throughout, but more commonly piceous brown, with the elytra (except the suture), antennæ and legs paler. Form moderately stout and convex; pubescence cinereous, rather long and conspicuous, the hairs of the elytral intervals shorter and more inclined. Head about four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, strongly but sparsely punctate; tempora parallel, their length fully one-fourth that of the eye as seen from above. Antennæ reaching the hind margin of the prothorax, the joints all longer than wide. Prothorax convex, a little wider than long, widest before the middle; sides rather strongly rounded, narrowed behind, margin finely serrate; surface moderately strongly punctate, the punctures separated by fully their own diameters; posterior fovea small and not deeply impressed. Elytra elongate-oval, convex, striæ distinctly impressed; intervals slightly convex, their punctures decidedly finer than those of the striæ. Beneath coarsely, rather closely punctate, more finely and sparsely along the median line; the first ventral more finely and sparsely than the metasternum, the following segments finely punctate. Metasternum subequal to the first ventral; middle coxæ narrowly separated - about one-sixth their own diameter. Legs short.

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ sinuate and strongly mucronate within at tip; first joint of front tarsi quite strongly, that of middle tarsi distinctly though feebly dilated; last ventral but little longer than the fourth, the apex broadly rounded, surface not impressed.

Female.—Tibiæ simple; tarsi not dilated; last ventral but little shorter than the two preceding united, more narrowly rounded at apex, not impressed. Length 2.1-2.3 mm.

Hab.—Michigan (Detroit, Saulte Ste Marie); Dakota (Bismarck); Colorado (Garland); Montana (Bear Paw Mt.).

The variations in color in this species are greater than in any other known to me, but I have not been able in the material at my command to discover any structural characters upon which to base a separation. The pubescence is somewhat less conspicuous, and the femora much stouter than in any of the preceding species.

C. parallela sp. nov.—Rufotestaceous. elongate, parallel, convex; pubescence sparse, cinereous, the hairs from the strial punctures subrecumbent, those from the intervals more distant, suberect. Head nearly as wide as the prothorax, sparsely punctate; eyes large, prominent; tempora moderate, parallel; antennal joints all longer than wide. Prothorax broader than long, nearly as wide as the elytra: sides strongly, nearly evenly rounded, margin serrulate; surface moderately punctate, the posterior fovea small and faintly impressed. Elytra elongate, subparallel; striæ scarcely impressed, punctures moderately large and approximate, except toward the apex; punctures of intervals finer and much more distant. Beneath coarsely but not closely punctate, abdomen sparsely, finely punctate, except the first ventral, on which the punctures are coarser though sparse. Metasternum longer than the first ventral; middle coxæ very narrowly separated; fifth ventral a little longer than the fourth in both sexes, not impressed. (Pl. IV, fig. 41).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ very feebly sinuate and with a small mucro within at tip.

Female.—Tibiæ unmodified. Length 2 mm.

Hab.—Colorado (Garland); Alberta (Banff Springs). Two examples of this interesting species have been sent by Mr. Schwarz. It should be easily recognized.

C. valida sp. nov.—Brownish testaceous, prothorax sometimes darker; surface shining, the prothorax finely alutaceous; form moderately elongate and convex; pubescence fine, short, sparse and decumbent throughout. Head four-fifths as wide as the prothorax, strongly, rather closely punctate; eyes prominent, tempora parallel and about one-third as long as the eye. Antennæ about reaching the hind margin of the prothorax, all joints longer than wide. Prothorax wider than long, widest before the middle, sides rather strongly rounded in front, and arcuately convergent behind; hind angles obtuse, serrulation of margin feeble; surface with moderate punctures, which are distant on the average by their own diameters; basal impression nearly wanting. Elytra oblong, elongate, a little broader posteriorly, sides feebly rounded, apex very obtusely rounded; striæ not impressed, their punctures rather fine, those of the intervals still finer. Prosternum with very few widely scattered punctures; metasternum sparsely but rather coarsely punctate at sides, nearly smooth at middle; abdomen very finely and sparsely punctulate throughout, the first ventral not much more distinctly so than the following segments. Middle coxæ separated by scarcely one-sixth their own width. Metasternum subequal in length to the first ventral at sides, distinctly shorter than the first ventral along the median line. Femora moderately stout. (Pl. IV, fig. 42).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ sinuate and mucronate within at tip; last ventral short, very broadly sinuately truncate at apex; a sixth segment visible in all the specimens examined.

Female.—Tibiæ simple; last ventral longer, with a small punctiform fovea at the middle of the apical margin; sixth ventral not exposed.

Length 2.3-2.6 mm.

Hab.—N. Illinois; Montana (Bear Paw Mt.—Hubbard and Schwarz); Colorado (Garland—Hubbard and Schwarz); British Columbia—Horn collection.

This is—next to *pubescens*—our largest species. Its size, very sparse and fine pubescence, non-foveate pronotum, short metasternum and elongate joints of antennal club, form a group of characters which make its recognition perfectly simple.

C. inopia sp. nov.—Rufotestaceous, convex, pubescence short and much inclined, nearly uniform throughout. Head sparsely, finely punctate; eyes small and less prominent than usual, the tempora a little less prominent than the eyes and moderate in length. Antennæ nearly reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, joints seven and eight fully as wide as long, the first two joints of the club distinctly transverse. Prothorax one-fourth wider than long and widest before the middle, base a little narrower than the apex, sides moderately rounded, margin serrulate; surface more strongly punctate than the head, but not closely so; posterior fovea distinct, but small and shallow. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, elongate ovate, widest at the middle, humeri broadly rounded; striæ vaguely impressed, punctures moderate, those of the intervals finer; all finer apically as usual. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate; middle coxæ distant fully one-third the coxal width; metasternum distinctly shorter than the first ventral segment. Last ventral unimpressed in both sexes, a little longer in the female, in which it is but little shorter than the two preceding segments united. (Pl. IV, fig. 43).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ a little sinuate and mucronate within at tip.

Female.—Tibiæ simple.

Length 1.6 mm.

Hab.—Two examples only have been seen, a male collected by Hubbard at Lake Tahoe, Cal., and a female in the Horn collection from Western Nevada—very probably also from the immediate vicinity of the same lake.

The metasternum is shorter than in any other known species in our fauna, and this, with the subobsolete humeri and the (apparently) connate elytra, indicate that it is nearly, if not completely, apterous.

C. planula sp. nov.—Elongate, depressed, shining, piceous or rufopiceous, legs and antennæ a little paler; pubescence dark, short, moderately inclined, though less so than in the following species. Head sparsely punctate; eyes large, prominent; tempora very short but evident; antennæ scarcely reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, joints 7-10 usually nearly or quite as wide as long, the proportions varying slightly in different individuals. Prothorax cordate, slightly wider than the head, three-fourths as long as wide, sides rather strongly rounded in front, convergent behind; margins finely serrulate; surface more strongly and closely punctate than the head, the punctures varying from somewhat less to rather more than their own diameters apart; basal fovea large and deep. Elytra elongate-oblong, one-fourth wider than the prothorax, sides parallel and feebly rounded; humeri prominent and narrowly rounded, apex obtusely rounded; striæ feebly impressed, rather finely punctate, intervals more finely uniseriately punctate. Prosternum quite strongly punctate; metasternum finely punctate at sides, more sparsely so at middle; ventral segments all very finely, sparsely punctulate. Prosternum fully twice as long before the coxæ as the coxal length; middle coxæ separated by nearly their own diameters. Metasternum longer than the first ventral along the median line, and consequently much longer at sides than the post-coxal portion of the segment. Legs slender. (Pl. V, fig. 44).

Male.—All the tibiæ rather feebly sinuate and mucronate internally at tip; fifth ventral short, impresso-emarginate at apex.

Female.—Tibiæ simple; fifth ventral longer, not impressed, the apex broadly subangulate.

Length 2-2.2 mm.

Hab.—California (Pasadena, Pomona, Ojai Valley); Colorado (Leadville, 10000-11000 ft.—Wickham); Montana (Assinniboine and Bear Paw Mt.—Hubbard).

This species is certainly one of the most singular and easily recognized in our fauna. It is more strongly depressed than any other, and the dark suberect pubescence, the very long prosternum before the coxæ, the widely separated middle coxæ, the modified hind tibiæ in the male, and the angulate fifth ventral in the female are all characters either peculiar to this species or but faintly indicated elsewhere.

C. salpingoides Mots.—Elongate, parallel, subdepressed, shining, piceous brown, humeri faintly rufous, legs and antennæ brown; pubescence obscure in color, short and much inclined. Head sparsely, finely punctate; eyes moderate, tempora short but distinct. Antennæ nearly reaching the hind margin of the prothorax, joints 8-10 fully as wide as long. Prothorax subcordate, distinctly wider than long, sides moderately rounded in front, convergent posteriorly, faintly sinuate before the hind angles, which are distinct and a little obtuse; margin finely serrulate; surface moderately punctate, basal fovea moderately deep and somewhat produced laterally. Elytra elongate, subparallel, sides broadly rounded; striæ feebly impressed, punctures moderate, those of the intervals finer. Beneath sparsely punctate, the punctures of the prosternum largest, those of the metasternum finer; ventral segments very finely and sparsely punctulate throughout. Prosternum a little less than twice as long before the coxæ as the coxal length: middle coxæ distant slightly more than one-half the coxal width. Metasternum longer than the first ventral at sides, but not evidently so along the median line. Legs moderately slender.

Male.—Not seen.

Female.—Tibiæ simple; fifth ventral but little shorter than the two preceding united, and with a somewhat ill-defined apical impression.

Length 2.4 mm.

Hab.—British Columbia (Stikeen River—Wickham).

It is by no means certain that this is the true *salpingoides*, but the description applies very well in a general way, except as to size—Motschulsky's measurements indicating a species a little under 2 mm. in length—and I have chosen to use this name rather than coin a new one. *Salpingoides* was described from California.

The species above characterized is nearest *planula*, with which indeed it agrees well in color, sculpture and general form. It is, however, distinctly less depressed, the prothorax is less strongly cordate and is a little more transverse, the prosternum is shorter before the coxæ, the middle coxæ are less widely separated, the metasternum is relatively shorter, and the fifth ventral of the female is longer and differently formed.

C. columbia sp. nov.—Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, piceous brown, humeral umbones a little paler, legs and antennæ rufous; pubescence recumbent, short, pale and inconspicuous. Head sparsely, finely punctate; eyes moderate; tempora short but distinct; antennæ not quite reaching the hind margin of the prothorax, the eighth joint as wide as long, the ninth and tenth a little transverse. Prothorax subcordate, widest but little before the middle, sides rather strongly rounded anteriorly, nearly straight and moderately convergent posteriorly, the hind angles obtuse: side margins rather coarsely serrate, especially posteriorly; surface moderately strongly punctate, the punctures mutually distant by about their own diameters; basal fovea moderately strong, not produced laterally. Elytra about two-fifths wider than the prothorax, oblong-ovate, the striæ scarcely impressed, the punctures of the intervals evidently finer than those of the striæ toward the base, but very little so apically. Prosternum coarsely, quite closely punctate: the metasternum nearly as coarsely but less closely punctate at sides, sparsely, more finely punctate at middle. First ventral segment finely, sparsely punctate, following segments indistinctly very sparsely punctulate. Middle coxæ distant by about one third their width; metasternum subequal to first ventral at sides. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, fig. 45).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ rather strongly bent and mucronate within at tip; fifth ventral a little longer than the fourth and distinctly transversely impressed at apex.

Female.—Not known.

Length 2.1 mm.

Hab.—British Columbia (Glacier). A single male in the Hubbard and Schwarz collection.

C. serricollis Lec.—Elongate, subparallel, rufocastaneous to piceous brown, pubescence recumbent. Head a little narrower than the prothorax. sparsely, finely punctate; eyes moderately prominent, tempora distinct; antennæ scarcely longer than the thorax itself, the first two joints of club slightly transverse. Prothorax a little wider than long, widest a little before the middle, sides irregularly but not strongly serrulate, hind angles not very distinct; surface not closely punctate, the punctures distant by about their own diameters; a basal not very deep fovea, which is laterally prolonged. Elytra but little wider than the prothorax; striæ scarcely impressed, the punctures moderate at base, growing feeble toward the tip; interspaces finely serially punctulate. Prosternum a little longer before the coxæ than the coxal length, sparsely, coarsely punctate in front, nearly smooth at sides. Middle coxæ separated by about two-fifths their own width. Metasternum a little longer than the first ventral at sides, of about the same length on the median line, its surface sparsely, finely punctate at the middle, more coarsely but still sparsely at sides. Abdomen very finely, sparsely punctulate, the punctures of the first segment only very slightly stronger than on the following segments. (Pl. V, fig. 46).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ distinctly, hind tibiæ slightly, bent at tip, with the inner apical angle mucronate; fifth ventral broadly, feebly impressed toward the apex, the impressed surface a little roughened.

Female.—Tibiæ unmodified; fifth ventral with a rather large and deep transverse fovea occupying the apical two-thirds of the segmental length; the surface of the fovea not roughened.

Length 2.1-2.3 mm.

Hab.—Lake Superior; Canada; New Hampshire.

Judging from the number of specimens seen—six only—this is far from being a common species, and is evidently confined to the northern portions of our territory. Of the six examples seen one only is a male, and while coming from the type locality (Lake

Superior), and agreeing in general structure and facies, there are two or three differences, not elsewhere recognized as sexual, which indicate the possibility of its not being the true male of *serricollis*. In this male all the femora are stouter than in any of the five females, the middle coxæ are more narrowly separated and the pronotal fovea is less distinct and not evidently produced laterally.

The two type specimens in the LeConte collection differ from each other somewhat, notably in the length of the prosternum before the coxæ, and in its sculpture; and in one of them the fifth ventral is compresso-carinate at tip—probably a malformation.

More specimens are necessary before we can decide whether these variations are individual or specific.

C. poculifera sp. nov.—Elongate, moderately convex, rufotestaceous; pubescence of moderate length, recumbent. Head finely, sparsely punctate; eyes rather small; tempora longer than in allied species, being about one-fourth the length of the eye. Antennæ moderate, first two joints of club about as long as wide. Prothorax one-third wider than long, subcordate, side margins denticulate, more strongly so toward the base; surface rather sparsely punctate, the punctures separated on the average by about twice their diameters; antebasal fovea moderately impressed and vaguely produced toward the sides. Elytra three times as long as the prothorax and nearly one-third wider; sides subparallel and broadly arcuate; striæ distinctly though lightly impressed; intervals feebly convex, with the usual series of finer punctures, which, like those of the striæ, become feebler and smaller apically. Sterna sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, the metasternum more finely at the middle. Abdomen very sparsely finely punctulate, the first segment a little more distinctly so. Metasternum distinctly longer than the first ventral at sides. Middle coxæ separated by about one-half the coxal width. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, fig. 47).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ slightly bent at tip and internally mucronate; hind tibiæ apparently very feebly mucronate; fifth ventral with a large moderately deep subtransverse fovea, which occupies the entire segmental length.

Female.—Tibiæ unmodified; fifth ventral a little longer than in the male, and with a still larger and very deep fovea.

Length 2-2.2 mm.

Hab.—Western Nevada. 13 examples.

There will be no difficulty in recognizing this species among any now known to us, by the very large and deep fovea of the last ventral segment.

C. prionodera Lec.—Elongate, feebly convex, rufotestaceous; pubescence cinereous, recumbent. Head more strongly and closely punctate than in the preceding allied species, the punctures being separated by rather less than their own diameters; tempora well developed, fully one-fourth as long as the eyes; antennæ moderate, the ninth and tenth joints subquadrate. Prothorax subcordate, but little wider than the head and a little wider than long; side margin more strongly denticulate than usual; surface quite closely punctate, the punctures larger and subrugose at sides, finer along the median line, distant as a rule by less than their own diameters; antebasal fovea distinct but not deep. Elytra oblong, sides parallel and broadly arcuate, apex obtusely rounded; striæ scarcely impressed. punctures moderate, finer apically as usual. Prosternum rather coarsely, mesosternum equally coarsely but more closely, metasternum less coarsely and rather sparsely punctate: abdomen finely, very sparsely punctate, the first segment more distinctly so. Metasternum longer than the first ventral segment; middle coxæ separated by fully one-half the coxal width. Legs rather slender.

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ bent at tip and mucronate within, the hind tibiæ very feebly but visibly bent, the mucro apparently present but indistinct; fifth ventral scarcely longer than the fourth, and with a distinct transverse apical impression occupying about three-fourths the length of the segment.

Female.—Tibiæ simple: fifth ventral longer and with a moderately large but somewhat vague discal impression.

Length 2 mm.

Hab.—California—San José (type in LeConte collection), Santa Cruz Mts. and Los Gatos.

I have seen but three examples aside from the LeConte type, all—as will be seen from the above localities—coming from a limited area in the middle coast region of California. This species has been set down in late lists as a synonyn of *serrata;* this course, however, is entirely in error, as the two species are perfectly distinct. They may at once be separated by the relatively long tempora in *prionodera,* these being fully one-fourth the length of the eye, while in *serrata* they are excessively short. *Prionodera,* moreover, is less robust, the head is nearly as wide as the prothorax, the prothorax is less transverse, less closely punctate, and more strongly denticulate at sides. In *serrata* the fifth ventral of the female is scarcely at all impressed, the hind tibiæ are not in the least modified at tip in the male, and the front and middle tibiæ in the same sex are much less evidently bent at tip than in *prionodera.*

C. carolina sp. nov.—Oblong-ovate, robust, moderately convex, rufotestaceous; pubescence fulvo-cinereous, recumbent. Head numerously punctate; eyes moderately prominent; tempora much shorter than in *prionodera,* but not quite so short as in *serrata,* Antennæ moderate, eighth joint subglobular, ninth and tenth subquadrate. Prothorax large, transverse, nearly as wide as the elytra at the humeri, widest a little before the middle, sides strongly rounded, base a little narrower than the apex; margin rather strongly denticulate; surface quite closely uniformly punctate throughout, the punctures separated by less than their own diameters; basal fovea round and moderately deep, but not large. Elytra oblong, sides nearly parallel but broadly rounded; striæ very faintly impressed, punctures moderate, finer apically. Prosternum coarsely, rather closely punctate; metasternum less coarsely, nearly uniformly punctate throughout, the punctures slightly finer at the middle. Abdomen finely, sparsely punctulate toward the apex, less finely at base. Middle coxæ separated by nearly half the coxal width. Metasternum a little longer than the first ventral segment. Legs not stout. (Pl. V, fig. 48).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ very feebly sinuate and mucronate within at the apex, hind tibiæ not visibly modified; fifth ventral segment a little longer than the fourth, with a distinct transverse apical impression occupying two-thirds the length of the segment.

Female.—Not seen.

Length 1.9 mm.

Hab.—South Carolina.

Very few specimens seen. It is probably nearest to *serrata* and *amplicollis;* from the first of these it may be distinguished by its stouter form and longer tempora, and from the latter by the thorax obviously widest in front of the middle and less nearly equal in width to the elytra.

C. cribricollis sp. nov.—Elongate, parallel, convex, rufotestaceous; pubescence grayish, moderate in length, recumbent. Head coarsely, closely punctate, eyes prominent, tempora rather short. Antennæ barely reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, joints 7 and 8 subglobular, 9 and 10 distinctly transverse. Prothorax distinctly wider than the head, but very slightly narrower than the elytra at the humeri; sides evenly rounded, widest very near the middle, base scarcely narrower than the apex, margin crenulato-denticulate; surface coarsely subcribrately punctate, basal fovea feebly impressed. Elytra parallel, sides feebly arcuate, apex obtusely rounded; striæ scarcely impressed, punctures moderately coarse toward the base; intervals more finely uniseriately punctate. Sterna coarsely, rather closely punctate; first ventral sparsely but distinctly punctate, following segments finely, sparsely punctulate. Middle coxæ separated by a trifle less than half the coxal width; metasternum a little longer than the first ventral. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, fig. 49).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ feebly sinuate and mucronate within at apex; fifth ventral transversely impressed at the apical margin.

Female.—Unknown.

Length 1.8–2 mm.

Hab.—Texas (Beeville). Two males taken by Mr. Schwarz in November.

The coarsely, closely punctate thorax is the most obvious distinguishing characteristic of this species, but there is a still more peculiar one which is quite likely sexual. The claws of the hind tarsi are much longer than the other feet, and the inner one exceeds the outer one in length and is straighter and sinuate at tip.

C. amplicollis sp. nov.—Elongate, subparallel, convex, rufotestaceous; pubescence moderate, recumbent. Details of form and sculpture substantially as described in *carolina*, except in the following respects: in *amplicollis* the eyes are a little larger, and the tempora a trifle longer, the tenth antennal joint is distinctly transverse; the thorax is scarcely at all cordate, the sides being nearly evenly rounded and widest at the middle; the basal fovea is less impressed; the elytra are also narrower; and the fifth ventral segment is less impressed at the apex. (Pl. V, fig. 50).

Male.--Front and middle tibiæ rather feebly sinuate and mucronate internally at apex; fifth ventral with slight transverse apical impression.

Female.--Unknown.

Length 1.9 mm.

Hab.—North Carolina. One male in the Horn collection.

C. serrata Payk.—Oblong-oval, moderately convex, rufotestaceous to rufopiceous, the elytra and corresponding lower surface often darker than the head and prothorax; pubescence grayish, recumbent. Head distinctly but not closely punctate; eyes moderately prominent; tempora very short. Antennæ scarcely reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, joints 9 and 10 subquadrate. Prothorax plainly wider than the head, three-fourths as wide as the elytra, transverse, subcordiform, sides rounded before the middle, moderately convergent behind; margin crenulato-denticulate, more strongly so posteriorly as usual; surface closely, moderately coarsely punctate throughout, the punctures separated as a rule by less than their own diameters; subbasal fovea rounded, moderately impressed. Elytra with the sides arcuately subparallel, rather broadly obtusely rounded at apex; striæ feebly impressed, punctures quite coarse toward the base, those of the interstaces finer. Pro- and mesosterna rugosely punctate; metasternum moderately closely and strongly punctate throughout, the punctures coarser laterally. First ventral distinctly but more sparsely punctate, the following segments finely and still more sparsely punctured. Middle coxæ separated by rather less than half the coxal width. Metasternum a little longer than the first ventral segment. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, fig. 51).

Male.--Front and middle tibiæ subsinuate and finely mucronate within at the apex; fifth ventral but little longer than the fourth, and with a small transverse apical impression.

Female.—Tibiæ simple; fifth ventral relatively longer and scarcely impressed.

Length 1.8-2.2 mm.

Hab.—A cosmopolitan species, of which I have seen specimens from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, New Mexico and California.

Belon mentions Nebraska—doubtless on the supposition that Say's *octodentata* is a synonyn. Say's description is very brief and would fit tolerably well almost any *Corticaria*, and while the synonymy established is probably not very well founded, it has so long been accepted that it would best remain so without strong reasons for making a change.

In addition to one undoubtedly genuine example of *serrata* taken at Pasadena, I have in my collection specimens from So. California (Pomona and San Diego) which I have provisionally placed with *serrata*, though from certain small but apparently constant differences I strongly suspect they will prove to be distinct.

C. incerta sp. nov.—Oblong-elongate, rufotestaceous or brown; pubescence moderately long, grayish, recumbent. Head evenly, rather strongly, but not closely punctate; eyes moderate, tempora nearly one-third as long as the eye. Antennæ moderate, joints 9 and 10 slightly transverse. Prothorax feebly cordate, widest but little before the middle, the base but little narrower than the apex; side margin crenulato-denticulate; surface rather closely punctate, the punctures coarser, subrugose and close at the sides, but finer and separated by their own diameters at the middle; basal fovea round, moderately impressed. Elytra subparallel, sides broadly rounded; striæ very faintly impressed, the punctures rather coarse toward the base; interspaces more finely punctate. Sterna moderately closely, strongly punctate; abdomen finely, sparsely punctate, more distinctly on the first segment. Metasternum longer than the first ventral; middle coxæ distant but little less than half the coxal width. Legs moderate.

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ feebly sinuate and mucronate internally at the apex; fifth ventral scarcely visibly impressed.

Female.—Tibiæ simple; fifth ventral not at all impressed.

Length 2.1-2.3 mm.

Hab.—New Hampshire (Mt. Vernon—Blanchard); Lake Superior (Isle Royal—Hubbard and Schwarz).

A female from the former and a male from the latter locality are before me. Resembles *serricollis* most closely, but the non-foveate fifth ventral of the female at once separates it; the punctuation is also rather coarser and closer, and the prothorax is less narrowed behind. From *serrata*, which also bears a general likeness, it is distinguishable by its generally larger size, less close punctuation, much longer tempora and the scarcely evident impression of the fifth ventral in the male, which is here discal and in *serrata* apical.

C. apicalis sp. nov.—Oblong, subovate, convex, rufotestaceous, apical half of elytra piceous; pubescence pale, recumbent. Head rather densely, strongly punctate; eyes moderately prominent; tempora nearly one-third as long as the eyes, diverging posteriorly. Antennæ moderate, ninth joint about as long as wide, tenth a little transverse. Prothorax transverse, feebly cordate, widest slightly in advance of the middle, base a little narrower than the apex, side margins crenulato-denticulate; surface closely, moderately coarsely punctate throughout, the punctures a little less close at the middle, but everywhere less distant than their own diameters; basal fovea round and moderately deep. Elytra elongate-ovate, punctures rather coarse, those of the interspaces a little finer. Beneath moderately closely and coarsely punctate anteriorly, the punctures of the metasternum finer and sparser at the middle; first ventral sparsely but distinctly punctate, following segments more finely but not more sparsely punctate; surface of abdomen shining and polished at base, duller and finely alutaceous toward the apex. Metasternum longer than the first ventral segment; middle coxæ separated by one-half the coxal width. Legs moderate.

Male.—Unknown.

Female.—Tibiæ simple; fifth ventral plane.

Length 2 mm.

Hab.—Louisiana (Bayou Sara).

One example—in the Hubbard and Schwarz collection. If the coloration is constant there will be no difficulty in recognizing this species among any at present known. Uniformly colored examples, if such should occur, might easily be confused with *carolina*, *amplicollis* and especially with *serrata*. From all these the longer divergent tempora should distinguish it. The head is much more closely punctate than in *carolina,* and the prothorax is less ample than in *amplicollis*.

C. occidua sp. nov.—Elongate-oblong, feebly convex, brownish testaceous; pubescence flavo-cinereous, moderately long, recumbent. Head sparsely, finely punctate; tempora from one-fourth to one-fifth the length of the eyes. Antennæ nearly reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, the ninth joint about as long as wide, the tenth slightly transverse. Prothorax cordate, widest a short distance before the middle, moderately rounded and convergent behind, the base, however, not much narrower than the apex; margin rather strongly crenulato-denticulate; surface sparsely, finely punctate, the punctures of about the same size throughout, and everywhere distant from one to two times their own diameters; basal fovea round and moderately deep. Elytra elongate, sides parallel, feebly arcuate, striæ not distinctly impressed, punctures finer than usual. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate throughout, the punctures larger anteriorly as usual, and those at the sides of the metasternum a little coarser than at the middle, where they are as sparse and fine as on the first ventral segment. Metasternum distinctly longer than the first ventral segment; middle coxæ distant from one-third to one-half the coxal width. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, fig. 52).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ distinctly sinuate and mucronate internally at apex; fifth ventral truncate and very vaguely sinuate at apex, surface slightly roughened and feebly transversely impressed in its apical half.

Female.—A specimen so referred has the tibiæ simple as is usual in this sex, the fifth ventral longer and rounded at the apex, without impression.

Length 2-2.1 mm.

Hab.—California (San Benardino Mts); Western Nevada (Horn collection); Arizona (Chiricahua Mts); Colorado (Veta Pass). The last two localities represented by specimens so referred in the Hubbard and Schwarz collection.

Two males in my collection, from the first-named locality, are to be regarded as the types. The other specimens, while probably specifically identical, differ slightly in density or coarseness of sculpture. The single specimen from Veta Pass is only 1.6 mm. in length. The types are decidedly more sparsely and finely punctate than in any of the previously described species.

C. dentigera Lec.—Elongate-oblong, moderately convex, usually piceous brown, with somewhat paler legs and antennæ; pubescence cinereous, recumbent. Head strongly, moderately closely punctate, tempora rather short, antennæ reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, the ninth and tenth joints barely or scarcely as wide as long. Prothorax rotundate cordate, not much wider than long, about three-fifths as wide as the elytra; side margin crenulato-denticulate: surface rather closely and coarsely punctate; basal fovea moderately deep and nearly round. Elytra oblong, subovate, striæ faintly impressed, punctures moderate, finer on the interspaces. Sterna not closely punctate, rather finely and sparsely toward the middle of the metasternum; abdomen very finely and sparsely punctulate. Metasternum longer between the coxæ than the first ventral segment at sides; middle coxæ distant by about half the coxal width. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, fig. 53).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ sinuate and mucronate within at tip; fifth ventral not impressed.

Female.—Tibiæ simple; fifth ventral with a very faint and vague median impression.

Length 1.7-2.1 mm.

Hab.—Lake Superior (type); Massachusetts (Lowell—Blanchard); Colorado (Garland—Schwarz; Leadville and Breckenridge, 9000-11000 ft.—Wickham); Washington. The very dark color, narrow thorax and nearly or quite unimpressed fifth ventral in both sexes, are the characters of especial service in identifying this species. It is evidently confined to the colder parts of our territory.

C. tenuipes sp. nov.—Elongate, depressed, pale rufotestaceous; pubescence pale, not conspicuous, recumbent. Head finely, feebly and sparsely punctate; eyes very large, separated on the front by barely twice their longest diameters as viewed from the front; tempora about one-fifth the length of the eye. Antennæ moderate in length, eighth joint subglobular, ninth and tenth a little transverse. Prothorax only slightly wider than the head, not very strongly transverse, widest just in front of the middle, base very slightly narrower than the apex, margin rather coarsely denticulate, surface finely, sparsely punctate and with a somewhat vague transverse basal impression. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, sides parallel but broadly arcuate, apex obtusely rounded; striæ not impressed, punctures rather fine. Beneath finely, sparsely punctate, the abdomen minutely so. Metasternum longer than the first ventral segment; middle coxæ distant by one-half the coxal width. Legs very slender, the femora sublinear. (Pl. V, figs. 54, 54*a* and 54*b*).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ just visibly sinuate within at tip, the mucro at the interior angle very small on the front, and scarcely visible on the middle tibiæ; fifth ventral fully one-half longer than the fourth, and rather strongly rounded at the apex; surface not impressed.

Female.—Unknown.

Length 1.7 mm.

Hab.—California (San Benardino Mts.). One example in my collection.

The small size, depressed form, pale color, large eyes, strongly denticulate thorax, which is scarcely wider than the head, and especially the very slender femora, are the chief characteristics of this very distinct species.

C. temporalis sp. nov.—Moderately elongate, feebly convex, rufotestaceous; pubescence pale, recumbent. Head finely but distinctly, rather sparsely punctate; eyes much smaller than usual, tempora nearly as long as the eye. Antennæ rather short, not reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, joints 7-10 as wide as long. Prothorax transverse, widest a little before the middle, sides moderately rounded anteriorly, a little sinuate before the hind angles, which are only slightly obtuse; base and apex subequal, margin finely serrulate; surface moderately punctate, the punctures distant by fully their own diameters; basal fovea somewhat transverse, distinct but not deep. Elytra two-thirds wider than the prothorax, striæ faintly impressed toward the base; punctures moderate, those of the interspaces finer, all finer toward the apex. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate throughout, the abdomen indistinctly so. Metasternum distinctly longer between the coxæ than the first ventral at sides; middle coxæ separated by barely two-fifths the coxal width. Legs rather slender. (Pl. V, figs. 55 and 55*a*).

Male.—Unknown.

Female.—Tibiæ straight; fifth ventral slightly longer than the fourth and unimpressed.

Length 1.4 mm.

Hab.—Texas (El Paso).

A single female taken by myself by sifting along the Rio Grande River. The small size, small eyes, and very long tempora are sufficient to separate it instantly from any other species known to me.

C. brevicornis sp. nov.—Elongate, depressed, rufotestaceous; pubescence of moderate length, recumbent. Head sparsely but distinctly punctate; eyes large, prominent, tempora about one-fifth as long as the eyes. Antennæ rather short, sixth joint subglobular, 7 and 8 a little transverse, 9 and 10 strongly transverse. Prothorax transverse, subcordate, moderately rounded in front, base a little narrower than the apex; surface moderately closely punctate, the punctures separated by about their own diameters at the middle, but rather closer at the sides; basal fovea moderately deep and a little transverse; margin crenato-denticulate. Elytra about one-third wider than the prothorax, oblong, parallel, sides feebly arcuate, apex obtusely rounded; punctures of striæ and interspaces moderate. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate, indistinctly so posteriorly. Metasternum longer than the first ventral; middle coxæ separated by more than half the coxal width. Legs rather slender. (Pl. V, figs. 56 and 56*a*).

Male.—All the tibiæ bent and mucronate within at tip, the posterior pair less distinctly so; fifth ventral usually not longer than the fourth and unimpressed, the sixth normally visible.

Female.—Tibiæ straight; fifth ventral but slightly longer than the fourth and unimpressed; sixth visible.

Length 1.6–1.75 mm.

Hab.—Massachusetts (Tyngsboro'—Blanchard); Michigan (Marquette); Florida (Tallahassee—Hubbard and Schwarz).

As indicated by the localities given this is a somewhat widely distributed species, but it is probable that it is confused with *elongata* in collections. The differences are numerous and are principally as follows: In *brevicornis* the pubescence is shorter, the head wider and more strongly punctate, the tempora a little longer, the antennæ shorter, with the outer joints much more transverse, the pronotum less finely punctate, the prosternum longer before the coxæ, the femora more slender, the middle coxæ more widely separated, the posterior tibiæ feebly sinuate and mucronate in the male (not at all so in *elongata*), the fifth ventral much shorter. In *brevicornis* the sixth ventral is apparently normally visible in both sexes, but not at all so in the female of *elongata*, and sometimes not in the male.

C. elongata Gyll.--Elongate, parallel, depressed; pubescence pale, rather long, recumbent. Head scarcely more than two-thirds as wide as the prothorax; very lightly, finely, sparsely punctate; eyes moderately prominent; tempora short. Antennæ almost reaching the basal angles of the prothorax, the seventh joint slightly longer than wide, 8 subtransverse, 9 and 10 distinctly but not strongly transverse. Prothorax transversely quadrate, sides feebly rounded in front, and a little convergent behind; surface finely, sparsely punctate, basal fovea rounded and moderately deep; side margin finely crenulate in front and with a few more prominent denticles posteriorly. Elytra oblong, parallel, obtusely rounded at apex, finely seriately punctate, the intervals more finely so. Beneath finely punctate, the punctures closer and a little coarser anteriorly and toward the sides of the metasternum. Metasternum much longer at sides than the first ventral segment; middle coxæ separated by one-third the coxal width. Legs rather stout. (Pl. V, figs. 57 and 57*a*).

Male.--Front and middle tibiæ sinuate within near the apex, the inner apical angle mucronate; fifth ventral distinctly longer than the fourth, not impressed and moderately strongly rounded at apex.

Female.--Tibiæ straight; fifth ventral nearly as in the male.

Length 1.4-1.8 mm.

Hab.—Massachusetts; New York; Pennsylvania; Michigan; Iowa; California.

A common species which has become nearly or quite cosmopolitan. It need not be confused with any other species of our fauna except *brevicornis*, which see for a comparative statement.

C. ferruginea Marsh.—Oblong, moderately convex, ferruginous-brown, head often a little darker, pubescence very short, fine and appressed. Head with rather sparse and fine but moderately deep punctures; eyes moderately large; tempora very short; antennæ nearly or quite reaching the hind angles of the prothorax; the joints a little variable, but the seventh is usually just visibly longer than wide, the eighth subglobular, the ninth and tenth subquadrate or only very slightly transverse. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, widest before the middle, the base and apex subequal; sides broadly rounded in front, slightly convergent behind, margin feebly serrulate; surface rather sparsely and finely but quite strongly punctate; basal fovea rounded and usually well impressed. Elytra oblong-ovate, sides moderately arcuate; striæ scarcely impressed, punctures fine; intervals very finely, sub-biseriately or irregularly punctulate, all punctures much finer or nearly obliterated toward the apex, except those of the sutural series. Prosternum subimpunctate; metasternum sparsely punctate at sides, very finely and remotely toward the middle; abdomen very minutely and sparsely punctate. Metasternum at sides longer than the first ventral segment; middle coxæ separated by distinctly less than half the coxal width. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, figs. 58 and 58*a*).

Male.—Front and middle tibiæ subsinuate within at apex, the apical mucro indistinct; fifth ventral unimpressed.

Female.—Tibiæ straight; fifth ventral not impressed.

Length 1.5-1.8 mm.

Hab.—Apparently occurs in every part of our territory, as will be seen from the following localities, which are represented in the material before me: Massachusetts; Pennsylvania; District of Columbia; Virginia; South Carolina; Florida; Michigan; Iowa; Colorado; Montana; Southern California; Oregon; Washington; British Columbia; Alaska.

In the ample series before me there is very little variation worthy of notice, except in one particular. The prothorax is larger, and especially wider in some examples, especially from the northwest; but there are intermediates in this respect, and there appears to be no good reason for attempting a division.

UNRECOGNIZED SPECIES.

Canaliculata Mann. Alaska (Kenai).

Debilis Mots. Pennsylvania. The description indicates a species that is very close to, and probably not distinct from, *serrata*.

Depressiuscula Mots. Northern States of North America. Perhaps not different from *elongata*

Ferruginosa Mots. Georgia. Identical with *ferruginea?*

Striatopunctata Mots. Pennsylvania.

Spinulosa Mann. Sitka.

MELANOPHTHALMA Mots.

This genus is far less homogeneous in its makeup than *Corticaria*, and is capable of division into several tolerably well defined groups, which may be regarded of generic or subgeneric rank, according to the bias of the individual. Notwithstanding the very different appearance of the extremes of the series, these groups form a natural sequence, and the differences are, for the most part, those of degree rather than of kind. I have, therefore, preferred to adopt the lower estimate of their significance, the more so since this course is in harmony with that pursued by the ablest European authorities in this family, viz.: Messrs. Belon and Reitter. There is one particular, however, in which I have felt compelled to differ with them. The genus *Cortilena* Mots., though not rigorously limited by its author, may be fairly considered to be represented by the European *fuscipennis* and our *picta* and *simplex*, species in which the most striking characteristic is the 2-jointed antennal club. Belon suppresses Motschulsky's genus as a synonym pure and simple, nor does he recognize in *fuscipennis* the type of a distinct group, but places it with the true *Melanophthalma*. In my judgment *fuscipennis*, *picta*, etc., are quite as sharply differentiated and therefore as worthy of a distinctive name as any of the subgenera admitted by the European authors; and while the careless use of the name proposed by the Russian author somewhat weakens its claim to recognition, it is still an available name, and having been used in this connection is preferable to a new one.

The three subgenera represented in our fauna may be defined as follows; a fourth—*Bicava* Bel.—is confined to New Zealand and New Caledonia.

Antennal club 2-jointed; intercoxal lamina of prosternum wider, distinctly visible throughout, the coxæ not contiguous on their free inner faces; abdomen of ♂ apparently composed of five segments, a small sixth segment usually visible in the ♀; first ventral segment with impressed lines extending obliquely back from the inner margins of the coxæ; intercoxal process of the abdomen truncate or feebly arcuate in front, the contiguous margin of the metasternum not incised at the middle; first two tarsal joints subequal; tempora well developed; prothorax angulate or subangulate at sides; pubescence short, much inclined and inconspicuous.........................Subgenus **Cortilena.**

Antennal club 3-jointed; abdomen with a sixth segment more or less distinctly visible in both sexes; pubescence longer and more conspicuous.

Second tarsal joint as long as or slightly longer than the first; prothorax angulate at sides; intercoxal lamina narrow but visible between the front coxæ; first ventral with impressed lines; intercoxal process of first ventral more narrowly truncate at tip, the contiguous margin of the metasternum minutely incised at the middle, the incision deeper than wide, with the sides parallel or a little divergent anteriorly and rounded at the apex; eyes very large; tempora short but distinct; front tibiæ of ♂ not dentate......Subgenus **Melanophthalma.**

Second tarsal joint much shorter than the first; prothorax not angulate at sides; intercoxal lamina very narrow, usually not distinctly visible, the coxæ contiguous or subcontiguous on their free inner faces; first ventral without impressed lines, its intercoxal process broad and truncate, the contiguous margin of the metasternum not incised; eyes smaller; tempora almost wanting; front tibiæ of ♂ dentate beyond the middle of the postero-interior margin..Subgenus **Corticarina.**

The determination of the number of ventral segments is often a matter of some difficulty, the sixth being at times nearly concealed by the denser pubescence of the abdominal apex; *gibbosa* seems to be a notable exception to the general rule in that the sixth segment, while normally exposed in the male, is rarely at all visible in the female. In other respects the characters named above seem very constant in our fauna, unless *transversalis* is included. This species was alluded to some twenty years ago by Reitter as being common in North America, but as no such reference is made by Belon in his recent catalogue, and as I have seen no specimen in the very large native material examined, it is probable that Reitter was in error. In *transveralis* the first tarsal joint is a little longer than the second, and the prothorax is scarcely angulate at sides; it is thus, in some degree, intermediate between *Melanophthalma* and *Corticarina*, but the balance of its affinities require that it be placed with the former. It will be included in the following table for convenience. The pubescence has been said to be less conspicuous in *Cortilena* than in the other subgenera. This is quite true in a general sense, but there is a distant gradation from *chamœropis* and *picta*, where it is exceedingly fine and indistinct, through *casta* and *simplex* to the European *fuscipennis*, in which it is nearly as well developed as in *Corticarina*. In *Melanophthalma* proper—*villosa, distinguenda*, etc.—it reaches its greatest development.

The relative lengths of the tarsal joints is very constant and characteristic throughout the first two subgenera. When compared with the species with broad thoraces (*terricula* et seq) in the third subgenus, the tarsal differences would seem to be generic; but the same constancy does not prevail in *Corticarina*, the species standing at the head of the subgenus (*gibbosa, incompta*, etc.), being distinctly intermediate in this particular. The attachment of the second joint shows an interesting gradation which is intimately connected with that just mentioned. In the species of *Cortilena* and *Melanophthalma*, the apex of the first joint is slightly oblique, but the articulation with the following joint is strictly terminal, and the first joint does not appreciably extend beneath the second. In *gibbosa, incompta*, and more evidently in *similata*, the first joint is more oblique at apex and extends a little way beneath the second; while in the species following, the second joint is inserted in a groove on the upper face of the first joint, which extends beneath it nearly to its apex in such manner that it is in great part concealed from beneath.

These gradations well illustrate the difficulties attending any attempt to establish groups of full generic value.

The following table contains all the species of the genus that I am able to define:

Antennal club 2-jointed; first and second joints of tarsi subequal.
Subgenus **Cortilena.**

- Form narrower, parallel, head subequal in width to the prothorax; punctures of elytral striæ coarse, but shallow and somewhat vague, those of the interspaces scarcely visibly; color pale testaceous, the scutellum and also a median and subapical spot on each elytron black or blackish. **chamæropis.**
- Form stouter and less parallel; head evidently narrower than the prothorax; punctures of elytral striæ fine, those of the intervals smaller but distinct.
  - Color flavo- to rufotestaceous; elytra with a transverse median fascia, and often a basal and apical cloud piceous; varies with the dark markings almost entirely lacking, or they may become suffused, leaving only two paler spots on each elytron............................**picta.**
  - Color pale yellowish testaceous throughout; the prothorax shorter than in *picta*..**casta.**
  - Color ferruginous or rufotestaceous, the elytra darker, usually fuscous or brownish in mature specimens; form more elongate......**simplex.**

Antennal club 3-jointed.

- Second joint of tarsi as long as or slightly longer than the first; apex of front tibiæ in the ♂ provided with a longer, denser and more bristling fringe of hairs..................Subgenus **Melanophthalma.**
  - Claw joint of anterior tarsi toothed beneath in the ♂. Apices of elytra not sinuate or serrulate before the sutural angles, which are not at all produced.
    - Eyes smaller, separated on the front by about twice their longest diameter; tempora nearly one-third the length of the eye.........**insularis.**
    - Eyes much larger, separated on the front by less than one and one-half times their diameter, tempora scarcely ever exceeding one-sixth the length of the eye.
      - Elytra more oval, punctuation stronger, pubescence longer and less inclined, color variable, but with the elytra nearly always darker than the prothorax.................................. **distinguenda.**
      - Elytra more paralled and relatively narrower as compared with the prothorax; punctuation sparser, pubescence shorter and more inclined; color uniformly pale rufotestaceous..................**floridana.**
  - Claw joint of anterior tarsi not toothed beneath in the ♂.
    - Prosternum tumid before the coxæ, not armed with a spine at the tip in the ♂..**pumila.**
    - Prosternum not tumid before the coxæ, and bearing at the middle of the posterior margin an erect acute spine in the ♂; color always pale yellowish testaceous, size small..........................**aculifera.**

Second joint of tarsi but little shorter than the first; first ventral segment with a fine impressed line running obliquely backward from the inner margin of each coxa; front tibiæ and tarsi not toothed in the ♂. **transversalis.**

Second joint of tarsi distinctly (usually much) shorter than the first; first ventral without impressed lines; front tibiæ of ♂ with a small acute tooth on inner side beyond the middle ...Subgenus **Corticarina.**

Prothorax of variable width, but always distinctly more than half as wide as the elytra; subbasal impression more or less transverse, usually confined to the disk, though at times more or less vaguely produced laterally; metasternal episterna impunctate or nearly so (except in *similata* and possibly *regularis*)....................................1.

Prothorax scarcely more than half as wide as the elytra, and with a moderately deep subbasal transverse impression extending nearly from side to side; metasternal episterna punctate.

Color brown; pubescence shorter, appressed; sides of thorax feebly rounded and scarcely serrulate..........................**gibbosa.**

Color testaceous; pubescence long and bristling; sides of thorax rounded and rather strongly serrulate..........................**incompta.**

1. Prothorax less transverse and less rounded on the sides, base narrower than the base of the elytra, the humeri rather broadly exposed (see Pl. V, fig. 68).

Elytra regularly subovate, their apices scarcely or feebly truncate.

Size smaller—never more than 1.5 mm., usually about 1.25 mm.—prothorax but little more than half as wide as the elytra..........**similata.**

Size larger—always exceeding 1.5 mm.

Prothorax but little more than half as wide as the elytra; the subbasal fovea feeble and produced laterally; second joint of hind tarsi a little shorter than the first....................................**regularis.**

Prothorax wider; subbasal fovea deeper, but not distinctly produced laterally; second joint of hind tarsi much shorter than the first. **terricula.**

Elytra arcuate at the sides anteriorly, thence convergent and nearly straight almost to the apices, which are more evidently truncate...**alberta.**

Prothorax more transverse and more strongly rounded at sides, base nearly as wide as the contiguous base of the elytra, the humeri but little exposed (see Pl. V, figs. 69, etc).

Sides of elytra nearly straight posteriorly, their apices distinctly truncate; color pale testaceous; last two ventral segments in the ♀ obliquely ascending, their sutures more or less evidently arcuate. **longipennis.**

Sides of elytra arcuate throughout, their apices feebly or scarcely truncate; ventral segments of ♀ on same plane, sutures straight............2.

2. Tempora very short; outer joints of antennal funicle longer than wide, the sixth and seventh very distinctly so, the eighth occasionally subglobular.

Elytra less broadly ovate, widest at the middle, relatively longer and more obtuse at apex; size generally larger, color usually yellowish to reddish testaceous...**americana.**

Elytra shorter and more broadly ovate; widest a little before the middle, at least in the ♂; size generally smaller, color usually fuscotestaceous, the prothorax often paler............................**cavicollis.**

Tempora long, outer joints of funicle transverse, or at least as wide as long. **tenella.**

M. chamærops sp. nov.—Oblong, parallel, moderately convex, feebly shining, pubescence very fine and sparse, whitish in color. Color pale testaceous, scutellum and also a median and apical dot, or small spot on each elytron black or brownish black. There is also usually between these spots a more or less obvious paler brown sutural spot or shade of variable shape, and the mesosternum and side pieces of the metasternum are brownish. Head subequal in width to the prothorax; eyes large and prominent; tempora well developed, rounded posteriorly; front scarcely one-half wider than the longest diameter of the eye, sparingly scarcely visibly punctulate. Antennæ about reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, club 2-jointed, all joints longer than wide, except the tenth, which is as wide as long. Prothorax transverse, sides angulate at the middle, straight and moderately convergent anteriorly, concave posteriorly, hind angles nearly right; margin not at all denticulate; surface dull and subimpunctate, without antescutellar fovea, but with sides broadly transversely impressed posteriorly. Elytra nearly one-half wider than the prothorax, not quite twice as wide as long, sides parallel, apex not at all truncate, sutural angles rounded; strial punctures large, but feebly impressed and vague, especially laterally; intervals scarcely visibly punctate. Beneath subimpunctate. Front coxæ separated by about two-fifths the coxal width, middle coxæ separated by their own diameters. Metasternum not sulcate posteriorly; intercoxal process of the first ventral truncate; first ventral with an oblique impressed line running backward and outward from the inner margin of each coxa. Legs rather slender. (Pl. V, figs. 61 and 61*a*).

Male.—Abdomen with five visible segments; fringe of hairs at tip of front tibiæ a little longer than in the female.

Female.—Abdomen with six segments.

Length 1.1—1.3 mm.

Hab.—Florida (Lake Poinsett; Haw Creek; Biscayne).

This very interesting species is one of the numerous discoveries of the late Henry G. Hubbard. It lives exclusively—so Mr. Schwarz writes me—in the half-dried fans of the Florida Palmetto.

At first glance the general facies of *chamærops* is so different from typical *Melanophthalma* as to suggest the necessity for a new genus for its reception; but a search for structural characters to support this view reveals the fact that aside from its more parallel form, the differences between it and the other members of the subgenus *Cortilena* are entirely of a superficial nature. The front coxæ are here more widely separated than in any other species of the Corticariini.

M. picta Lec.—Oval, moderately robust, color flavo- to rufotestaceous, elytra with a transverse median shade, and usually a basal and apical cloud, fuscous; or by suffusion the elytra may become fuscous, each marked with an anterior and posterior pale spot; pubescence whitish, very fine, short and indistinct. Head very finely sparsely punctulate; tempora distinct, parallel; antennæ as usual in the subgenus. Prothorax a little wider than the head, subquadrate, a little angulate at sides when viewed from above; sides straight and a little convergent in front of the angulation, slightly concave posteriorly; surface very finely reticulate, sparsely, finely but distinctly punctate; without basal fovea, the sides lightly transversely impressed posteriorly. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, rather short, ovate, sides arcuate; striæ not impressed, the punctures fine but distinct, and rather widely spaced; punctures of intervals very fine. Prosternum in front, and metasternum at sides sparingly punctate. Front coxæ distinctly but narrowly separated; middle coxæ distinct by fully two-thirds the coxal width. Legs moderate. Length 1.25 mm.

Hab.—Massachusetts; Pennsylvania; Maryland; Ohio; Illinois; Iowa; Missouri; Colorado (Greeley); Texas (Houston and Brownsville); Florida.

The sexual characters are those common to the subgenus, consisting of the longer and denser fringe of hairs at the apex of the front tibiæ in the ♂, and the presence of a small sixth ventral segment in the ♀.

The Florida specimens constitute apparently a well-defined race. In these the elytra are always (so far as I have seen specimens) blackish brown, each with two pale spots; the eyes are larger and the tempora correspondingly shorter than in northern specimens, or, indeed, than those from any other locality. In the northern and western specimens the prevailing color is pale, the basal and apical shades being frequently wanting; the eyes do not exceed, in their longest diameter, one-half the width of the front, and the tempora are in length about equal to one-third the length of the eye. There are apparently some other faint differences in minor details, but these I have not worked out. One specimen from Florida shows the color of the southern race, but the cephalic characters of the typical form; it therefore seems unsafe at present to do more than allude to the differences noticed. A very few specimens have been seen in which the elytral markings are entirely wanting; these closely resemble *casta*, but may be distinguished, should they occur in the same territory—which is unlikely, by the characters mentioned below.

M. casta sp. nov.—Form nearly as in *picta;* color entirely yellowish testaceous, the outer joints of antennæ sometimes a little darker. Very similar to *picta* in all respect, sexcept as follows: The pubescence is fine and short, but distinctly better developed; the head is more strongly and less sparsely punctate; the prothorax is more transverse and shorter relative to the length of the elytra; the punctures of the elytral intervals are more nearly equal to those of the striæ. (Pl. V, fig. 59). Length 1.2-1.5 mm.

Hab. –California (Redondo; Pomona; Pasadena).

M. simplex Lec.—Closely allied to *picta* and *casta*, but differing from both in coloration, the body being rufous or rufotestaceous throughout, with the exception of the elytra, which are uniformly of a darker shade, the depth of color varying with the maturity of the specimens, and to some extent individually. The elytra are also distinctly more elongate and more parallel, and the eyes larger than in either of the two species just named. The punctuation of the head is very minute, agreeing nearly with *picta*, while the small disparity in the size of the punctures of the elytral striæ and intervals, also the more obvious pubescence, allies it more closely with *casta*. Further description would be scarcely more than a repetition of the details given under *picta*.

Hab.—Maryland; Georgia; Florida (Tampa); Alabama; Texas (Columbus and Brownsville); Arizona; California (Yuma, Pasadena, Pomona, etc.).

Simplex is thus seen to be distributed from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the southern parts of our territory. An examination of Zimmerman's type shows that *subimpressa* is a synonym of *simplex* rather than of *similata* as stated by the European authors. There is no doubt, whatever, that *nigripennis* Mots. must be similarly disposed of.

M. villosa Zimm.—Elongate-oval, moderately convex, rufotestaceous; the elytra sometimes, or more commonly only the sutures, a little darker; pubescence long and conspicuous, the hairs arising from the elytral intervals usually a little more erect than those of the striæ. Head rather strongly and not very sparsely punctate; eyes large, apparently a little variable in size, but usually separated by nearly twice their longest diameter; tempora distinct, parallel, and in length about equal to one-fourth or one-fifth the length of the eye. Antennæ a little shorter than the head and prothorax; first joint large, subglobular; second much smaller, elongate-oval; third to eighth narrower, subcylindrical, gradually decreasing in length, but all longer than wide; club 3-jointed, the joints increasing a little in width; the ninth obconic, longer than wide; tenth obconic, about as wide as long; eleventh longer, obliquely truncate at apex. Prothorax transverse, sides angulate at middle, a little convergent and slightly concave posteriorly; more noticeably convergent and nearly straight in front; margin obsoletely crenulate, a moderately prominent denticle at the hind angles; surface rather strongly punctate, the punctures distributed a little irregularly, and distant from a little less to somewhat more than their own diameters; a moderately deep subbasal impression extending nearly from side to side. Elytra elongate-oval, apices a little sinuate and very minutely serrulate before the sutural angles, which are slightly produced; striæ not impressed, punctures moderate at base, finer posteriorly, those of the intervals somewhat finer, though not very conspicuously so as a rule. Prosternum in front, and sides of metasternum somewhat sparsely but strongly punctate. Abdomen finely, sparsely punctulate. Middle coxæ separated by usually distinctly less than half the coxal width. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, figs. 65 and 65*a*).

Male.—Front tibiæ with longer pubescence at apex; claw joint of front tarsi dentate beneath.

Female.—Front tibiæ and tarsi unmodified.

Length 1.6–1.9 mm.

Hab.—A widely diffused species, of which I have seen specimens from New Hampshire; Massachusetts; North Carolina; Iowa (Iowa City); Michigan (Grand Ledge); Utah (Utah Lake); Nevada (Reno); California (Lake Tahoe).

The form of the elytral apices offers the readiest means of recognizing this species; it is, however, decidedly larger than *distinguenda*—its closest ally—as is obvious when series are compared, the eyes are smaller and more widely separated, the middle coxæ are less distant, the color is usually paler, and the pubescence longer and more bristling.

M. insularis sp. nov.—This name is proposed for a form occurring on the Island of San Clemente (California), and differing from *distinguenda* in the relatively very small eyes and correspondingly long tempora. The latter are nearly one-third as long as the eye, or sensibly twice as long as in *distinguenda;* while the front is twice as wide as the longest diameter of the eye. While this may be only an extreme variation of *distinguenda*, the fact that I have seen nothing nearly approaching it in the character mentioned, has led me—though with some misgivings—to give it specific standing. The pubescence is shorter, and the elytral punctures coarser than in the average *distinguenda*, but specimens of the latter species have been seen that were not materially different in these respects.

Hab.—San Clemente Id.—Coast of So. California.

M. distinguenda Com.—Color varying from flavo- to fuscotestaceous, and either uniform throughout or with the elytra darker. Very much like *villosa* in all respects, except the following: The size is usually smaller; the eyes very large and separated on the front by much less than twice their longest diameter; the tempora are shorter; the eighth joint of antennæ is a little shorter and inclined to be subglobular; the prothorax is generally a little less closely punctate; the elytra not sinuate or serrulate at apex, the sutural angle not prolonged, but nearly right and narrowly rounded; middle coxæ separated by much more than half their own widths. Sexual characters are as in *villosa.* (Pl. V, figs. 62, 63 and 64). Length 1.1–1.8 mm.

Hab.—This cosmopolitan species occurs in every portion of our territory, and is nearly everywhere common.

The variations in size, color, sculpture and vestiture are quite considerable and have resulted in much synonymy. I have felt it necessary to add to the list of synonyms given by Belon in his recent catalogue, *helvola, inculta* and *inermis* of Motschulsky, and *rufula* Lec. While it can never be quite certain, without actual examination of types, that we have correctly assigned Motschulsky's species, the probabilities are great that such is the case in the present instance.

M. floridana sp. nov.—Closely allied to *distinguenda*, but believed to be distinct by a summation of small divergences from typical and ordinary forms of that species. One or another of most of the characters mentioned are approached in individuals of *distinguenda*, but their combination is peculiar and gives to *floridana* a facies of its own. The form is slightly but distinctly more parallel than in ordinary *distinguenda;* the elytra exceed the prothorax in width in a less degree; the color is a clear and uniform pale reddish testaceous, which I have never seen paralleled in *distinguenda*, in which, in a great majority of specimens, the elytra are more or less brownish and distinctly darker than the prothorax. Aside from the differences in punctuation and pubescence (mentioned in the table), which are not very marked, it may be said that the femora are a little less slender in *floridana*, and the tempora are nearly lacking; the latter being usually distinct, though short, in *distinguenda*. Length 1.4-1.5 mm.

Hab.—Florida (Tampa and Punta Gorda). Two pairs in the Hubbard and Schwarz collection. The species is probably confined to the peninsula.

M. pumila Lec.—Distinctly more parallel than *distinguenda;* nearly uniformly rufotestaceous throughout; pubescence rather long and bristling. The punctuation of the thorax and of the elytral striæ is somewhat coarser than is usual in *distinguenda;* the eyes are large, distant on the front by rather less than one and one-half times their longest diameters; tempora longer than in *distinguenda;* otherwise much as in the latter species, except as to the prosternum, which is transversely tumid before the coxæ, the elevation impressed somewhat at the middle, giving the appearance of an obtuse tubercle before each coxa, which, when viewed in profile, is nearly as prominent as the coxa. The last joint of the front tarsi is not dentate beneath in the ♂. Length 1.5—1.6 mm.

Hab.—New Hampshire; Massachusetts (Lowell); Michigan (Grand Ledge and Marquette); Ontario (Rosseau); British Columbia (Glacier). Collection of Blanchard, Hubbard and Schwarz and my own.

Specimens of so-called *pumila* received by Belon from the United States, have led him to consider this a synonym of *distinguenda*, while it is possible that they were really *pumila*, the distinctive characters of which were overlooked, it is much more probable that the specimens sent Belon were really the much more common *distinguenda*, since LeConte mixed the two species indiscrimately. It happens, however, that the specimen bearing LeConte's label, and which may, therefore, be considered the type, is the species here described.

M. aculifera sp. nov.—Our smallest species; color uniformly pale rufo- or flavotestaceous; pubescence long and bristling; punctuation of thorax coarser than usual; eyes large, tempora nearly obsolete; side margins of thorax quite strongly serrulate in some specimens. In the ♂ the prosternum behind the coxæ is armed with an erect, acute spine, which arises from the middle of the posterior margin. The last joint of the front tarsi is not toothed beneath in the ♂. In this same sex I have noticed another singular character. The fifth (apparently) ventral segment is produced in a rounded lobe, which is polished, impunctate and closely fimbriate along the margin. The fifth and six ventrals are so closely united in the specimens before me, that the suture is difficult to make out, and I do not feel certain as to which the above structure pertains. A somewhat similar but less developed structure I think I have observed in males of *pumila*, but not elsewhere. It is, perhaps, significant that in these two species the front tarsi lack the tooth with which the claw joint is armed in the males of allied species. Length 1.2-1.4 mm.

Hab.—Florida—many localities in the southern half of the peninsula and in the Keys. Collected by Hubbard, Schwarz and Wickham.

M. gibbosa Herbst.—Oval, convex, usually piceous brown, but sometimes paler, antennæ and legs paler; pubescence moderate in length, rather closely recumbent. Head not very coarsely, but strongly and closely punctate, eyes moderately large and prominent, tempora subobsolete. Antennæ about reaching the hind angles of the prothorax; joints all longer than wide, except the tenth, which is as wide as long. Prothorax slightly wider than the head, and scarcely exceeding half the width of the elytra, very little wider than long; sides rounded a little anteriorly, thence feebly convergent and nearly straight to the hind angles, which are a little obtuse and not marked by a prominent denticle; margin scarcely, or very slightly crenulate; surface closely punctate and with an arcuate subbasal impression, which is usually moderately deep and reaches from side to side. Elytra oval, rather strongly punctate-striate, intervals somewhat more finely serially punctate. Prosternum punctate, especially along the front margin; metasternum as strongly but less closely punctate at sides, more remotely at middle, median line impressed in apical half; abdomen more finely and sparsely punctate. Middle coxæ separated by about two-thirds the apical width; hind coxæ widely separated, the intercoxal process truncate. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, fig. 66).

Male.—Anterior tibiæ a little arcuate, and armed on their postero-interior face with an acute tooth, which is situated at about the apical fourth; front trochanters finely denticulate; first joint of front tarsi a little dilated; sixth abdominal segment usually plainly visible, the fifth shorter and more truncate than in the female.

Female.—Tibiæ, tarsi and trochanters unmodified; sixth abdominal segment rarely at all visible, the fifth nearly as long as the two preceding together, and more narrowly rounded at the apex.

Length 1.1-1.5 mm.

Hab.—New Hampshire; Massachusetts; Michigan; West Virginia; British Columbia; Washington; Oregon; So. California.

A cosmopolitan species, which does not, however, as yet appear to have become established in the southern portions of our territory, except on the Pacific Coast. The densely punctate head, narrow subparallel thorax and sexual characters make its recognition exceptionally easy.

M. incompta sp. nov.—Short, broadly oval, convex, testaceous; pubescence long, more bristling on the elytral intervals. Head rather strongly, but less closely punctate than in *gibbosa;* eyes smaller, distant on the front by twice their own diameters; tempora very short, but distinct. Antennæ unusually long, passing the hind angles of the prothorax, the joints all longer than wide, the club loosely formed. Prothorax about one-third wider than the head, transverse, sides quite strongly rounded, and conspicuously serrulate; surface moderately punctate and with a distinct transverse basal impression, which reaches from side to side. Elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, broadly oval, apices not truncate, moderately punctate-striate, intervals more finely seriately punctate as usual. Beneath sparsely punctulate; middle coxæ separated by about one-third the coxal width; legs moderate; last joint of hind tarsi longer than the two preceding together. (Pl. V, fig. 67). Length 1.1-1.3 mm.

Hab.—California (Pasadena—Fenyes).

Two females of this peculiar little species are before me. In general makeup it is allied to *gibbosa* and *similata*, and should stand between them. The pubescence is longer and more erect than in either, and it also differs from both in the last joint of the hind tarsi being distinctly longer than the two preceding united, and in the longer antennæ with less compact club. There are also other notable differences, as a comparison of the descriptions will show.

M. similata Gyll.—Oval, moderately convex, ferruginous brown to piceous, legs and antennæ paler, club of antennæ often darker; pubescence rather short, recumbent. Head distinctly narrower than the prothorax, sparsely obsoletely punctulate; eyes moderate, separated by rather more than twice their longest diameters; tempora nearly wanting. Antennæ scarcely reaching the hind angles of the prothorax, the eighth joint subglobular, tenth as wide as long. Prothorax a little wider than long, but little more than half as wide as the elytra; sides moderately rounded, very slightly more strongly so anteriorly; surface moderately closely and evenly punctate, a transverse median fovea, and a transverse lateral impression before the base, the latter more lightly impressed and sometimes indistinct; side margins feebly crenulate. Elytra not very broadly oval, a little obtuse or subtruncate at the apex; rather strongly punctate-striate, intervals a little convex and decidedly more finely punctate in series. Under surface lightly and sparsely punctate, the abdomen more finely as usual. Middle coxæ separated by a little more than half the coxal width. First ventral without impressed lines. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, fig. 68).

Male.—Front tibiæ with an acute tooth situated within and posteriorly at a point a little beyond the middle.

Female.—Front tibiæ unarmed.

Length 1.1-1.5 mm.

Hab.—Pacific Coast—from Vancouver to San Diego. It is common at San Francisco, and at Santa Monica and Redondo in So. California, but does not appear to go far from the sea coast.

This is the species to which LeConte gave the name *herbivagans.* I have sought assiduously, but without success, for some means of distinguishing it from the European *similata;* and I am confident that if I were to mix a lot of our California species with a series of *similata* from Austria and Northern Mongolia received from Reitter, and then remove the labels, it would be impossible to again separate them.

Similata is known from various points in Siberia, and there is no doubt that its presence here is explainable in the same manner as that of numerous other species common to Siberia and the Northern Pacific coast region of this Continent. Belon cites no North American localities for this species, but gives Colombia in South America. *Subimpressa* Zimm. is not a synonym of *similata* as stated in our check list, but of *simplex*, as has been stated under that species

I have, though not with extire confidence, placed *lœvis* Lec. in synonymy; the only difference noted, on a brief examination of the type, being that of color (pale testaceous); a further study would be desirable, but is not now possible. *Lœvis* was described from Yuma.

M. regularis Lec.—Brown, legs and basal joints of antennæ pale. Head narrower than the thorax, faintly sparsely punctulate; tempora short, yet distinct. Prothorax a little wider in front of middle, sides feebly rounded and a very little convergent posteriorly; sides with the usual tooth at the basal angles, but less prominent than in *americana;* punctuation moderately close and even, basal fovea somewhat vague and extending laterally to form a transverse depression. Elytra rather large, somewhat truncate at apex, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax; striæ unusually strongly impressed; punctures of intervals very fine, those of the striæ quite coarse. Legs rather slender; second joint of hind tarsi but little shorter than the first. Length 1.6 mm.

Hab.—New Jersey.

The above short description was taken from the LeConte type a year ago, and in the light of later experience another examination would possibly show it to be identical with the preceding species; the size is a little larger, however, and there are some other small differences in the descriptions.

M. terricula sp. nov.—Elongate-oval, convex, brown, legs and antennæ—except the outer joints—testaceous; pubescence short, recumbent. Head three-fourths as wide as the prothorax, punctate; eyes moderate, tempora subobsolete; antennæ not quite as long as the head and prothorax, all joints longer than wide. Prothorax transverse, about three-fifths as wide as the elytra, sides nearly evenly and not very strongly rounded; margin obsoletely crenulate, hind angles marked by a moderately prominent denticle; surface distinctly punctate, the punctures separated by about their own diameters, a little less close at the middle of the disk; a moderately deep fovea before the middle of the base, and a broader feeble impression each side before the hind angles. Elytra moderately strongly punctate-striate, the punctures of the intervals much finer. Abdomen very finely, sparsely punctulate; a few coarser punctures at the sides of the metasternum and along the front and side margins of the prosternum. Middle coxæ separated by three-fifths the coxal width. Sixth abdominal segment subequal in length to the fifth in both sexes. Legs rather slender, the front femora somewhat stouter, as is usual in this part of the genus.

Male.—Front tibiæ with an acute tooth just beyond the middle.

Female.—Front tibiæ not toothed.

Length 1.5-1.7 mm.

Hab.—Wyoming (National Park). A short series taken by Hubbard and Schwarz.

M. alberta sp. nov.—Moderately elongate-oval, rufotestaceous, the outer joints of antennæ, elytral suture, metasternum and last joint of tarsi more or less darker or infuscate; pubescence moderate, subrecumbent. Antennæ barely reaching the hind angles of the pronotum, proportioned much as usual, joints 8 and 10 slightly longer than wide, all other distinctly so. Head sparsely punctate; eyes moderately large, distant on the front by scarcely more than twice their longest diameter; tempora short but distinct. Prothorax a little wider than the head, and about three-fifths as wide as the elytra; transverse, sides moderately rounded, slightly more strongly so anteriorly; indistinctly subcrenulate; hind angles marked by a not very conspicuous denticle; surface moderately punctate, distinctly foveate before the base. Elytra ovate, widest before the middle, thence nearly straight and convergent to just before the apex, humeri plainly exposed, apex distinctly truncate; striæ a little impressed and rather strongly punctate, intervals more finely punctate in series. Beneath sparsely, indistinctly punctate, the mesosternum and sides of metasternum more evidently so; metasternal episterna impunctate or nearly so. Metasternum distinctly longer between the coxæ than the post-coxal portion of the first ventral segment; middle coxæ separated by scarcely half the coxal width. Legs rather slender, but apparently a trifle stouter in the male.

Male.—Front tibiæ toothed as usual slightly beyond the middle.

Female.—Front tibiæ not toothed.

Length 1.7-1.8 mm.

Hab.—Alberta (Banff Springs). Six examples—collection of Hubbard and Schwarz.

In form of elytra this species approaches *longipennis*, though the peculiarity of form is here not so strongly marked. It differs by its narrower prothorax, its color, the longer metasternum and its normal ventral formation.

M. longipennis Lec.—Elongate-oval, uniformly pale yellowish testaceous; pubescence short, recumbent. Head sparsely, rather finely punctate, front more than twice as wide as the longest diameter of the eye; eyes prominent, but rather small, tempora short but evident; antennæ about as usual. Prothorax broad, more sparsely and finely punctate than in allied forms, basal fovea a little transverse and somewhat shallow; sides rather strongly rounded, margins scarcely visibly crenulate, hind angles with a prominent denticle. Elytra elongate, sides convergent and straight, or even a little sinuate posteriorly; apex broadly truncate. Metasternum shorter between the coxæ than the post-coxal length of the first ventral. Middle coxæ separated by less than half the coxal width. (Pl. V, fig. 69).

Male.—Front tibiæ dentate internally near the middle; abdomen projecting more noticeably beyond the elytra, ventral segments in one plane; femora stouter.

Female.—Front tibiæ not dentate; elytra more fully or quite covering the abdomen; last two ventral segments ascending; femora less stout.
Length 1.4–1.9 mm.

Hab.—Massachusetts—Cambridge, in salt marsh; Marblehead and Tyngsboro (Blanchard); Iowa—Iowa City (Wickham); Florida—Tampa (Hubbard and Schwarz).

This species is unique among those at present known by the ventral formation in the female. The peculiar form of the elytra, which, by the way, is also most marked in the female, is only approached by *alberta.*

M. americana Mann.—Similar to *cavicollis* in such matters of detail as are not mentioned in the table or below. The form is more elongate, the elytra widest at middle in both sexes, and longer relative to the thorax; the latter more transverse and more regularly rounded at the sides, with less deeply impressed fovea; the metasternum very distinctly longer than the post-coxal length of the first ventral. (Pl. V, figs. 70 and 72). Length 1.3–1.8 mm.

Hab.—Pennsylvania; District of Columbia; North Carolina; Illinois; Michigan; Canada (Toronto); Iowa; Dakota; Texas; Utah; New Mexico; Arizona; Nevada; California; Oregon; Vancouver Id.

Under the above name I have combined a mass of material from nearly every portion of our territory, which I have repeatedly worked over in the hope of laying hold of some constant and definable means of separating specifically. That the aggregate is composite is quite probable, but I can see no excuse for establishing species, or, for that matter, of perpetuating old names on so slender a basis that their subsequent recognition by students is a practical impossibility. The very limited material possessed by LeConte at the time of writing—more than forty years ago—gave no indication of the really unusual variability to which many species of this family are now known to be subject, and offered some excuse for describing as distinct a considerable number of salient forms, which are now seen to be so completely connected by intermediates that their recognition by description is impracticable and their validity questionable. The LeContean species, which, for the above reasons, I have for the present suppressed, are as follows:

Expansa.—This was described from San Diego and is the common coast form from So. Cal. to Vancouver. It does not differ appreciably from specimens from various parts of the East, though the color is generally paler, and the size larger than in specimens from the Atlantic district.

Scissa.—Based upon a robust female of pale yellow color, taken at Yuma. The punctuation of the thorax is a trifle closer than usual. I believe it to be at most nothing more than a local race.

Compta.—Does not appear to be separable from small dark specimens of *expansa;* being indeed fairly intermediate between ordinary *expansa* and the Atlantic Coast form. The unique type is from San Diego.

Grata.—Described from a single male specimen from Lake Superior. This specimen is quite dark and a little more slender than usual, but neither the description nor an examination of the type yields anything further.

There are before me two or three other forms as worthy of names as the above, but like them, aside from some trifling variation in size and color, the differences seem to be almost confined to the outline and relative proportions of the elytra and prothorax.

What these variations may mean is a problem, the satisfactory solution of which will, I believe, severely test the acumen and patience of the future monographer. For the present it will be quite difficult enough in many individual cases to decide to which of the two species here recognized a given specimen may belong; small eastern males of *americana* and well-developed females of *cavicollis* being strikingly similar.

The names *americana* and *cavicollis* are used in the sense in which they were understood by LeConte and Horn, and it is probable that they had correctly interpreted Mannerheim. *Americana,* as here defined, in very widely dispersed. Specimens have not been seen from either the New England or Gulf States, but it is certain that it occurs in the latter region. In general its range is more southern and western, while that of *cavicollis* is northern and eastern.

M. cavicollis Mann.--Short, ovate, convex, color variable, but most commonly, when mature, with the head and prothorax rufotestaceous or ferruginous, the elytra darker--fuscotestaceous or brownish, body beneath darker, tip of abdomen paler, legs and antennæ testaceous, the outer joints of the latter darker. Pubescence rather short, recumbent. Head sparsely, finely punctulate; eyes rather small, prominent, separated on the front by more than twice their longest diameter; tempora very short but discernable. Antennæ nearly reaching the hind angles of the pronotum, all joints longer than wide, the tenth sometimes scarcely so. Prothorax transverse, subcordate, strongly rounded in front, straight posteriorly; the margin usually finely crenulate posteriorly, the hind angles marked by a prominent denticle; surface evenly punctate, the punctures rather fine and separated by from one to two times their own diameters; basal fovea deep, a little transverse. Elytra rather broadly ovate, base but slightly wider than the contiguous base of the prothorax, rather strongly expanded at the humeri, usually distinctly widest before the middle in the male, more nearly at the middle in the female; apices not truncate; striæ scarcely impressed, punctures moderate, those of the interspaces finer. Prosternum with a few vague punctures before the coxæ and along the front margin, and others more sharply impressed in the transverse fossæ and along the posterior margins at the sides.

Metasternum finely, sparsely punctate at the middle, a little less sparsely and finely at the sides; metasternal epimera with a few very fine and vaguely impressed punctures. Abdomen finely, sparsely punctulate. Middle coxæ separated by about half the coxal width; metasternum but very little longer between the coxæ than the post-coxal length of the first ventral. Sixth ventral segment very distinct and nearly as long as the fifth in both sexes. Legs moderate. (Pl. V, fig. 71).

Male.—Front tibiæ dentate in the usual manner just beyond the middle.

Female.—Tibiæ simple.

Length 1.1-1.5 mm.

Hab.—New Hampshire; Vermont; Massachusetts; Maryland; Michigan; Illinois; Colorado; Utah; Montana.

The points of difference between this species and *americana* have been sufficiently set forth in the table and in the remarks under the last named species. *Angularis* Lec. is founded on a small male from Lake Superior; with it, in the LeConte cabinet, is placed a similar male from Colorado. The specimens standing as *cavicollis*, in the same collection, are all females and of the usual form. This species seems to be essentially northern.

M. tenella Lec.—The long tempora and broad outer joints of the antennal funicle, as stated in the table, are probably sufficient for the recognition of this very peculiar and apparently rare species. The general facies is that of *cavicollis*, and the smaller examples of *americana*, and the possessor of material from middle California should see to it that he has not mixed *tenella* with the commoner species. *Tenella* differs from allied species in the prothorax being depressed posteriorly at the sides; the eyes seem rather smaller than usual, and the elytra at base are not at all wider than the contiguous base of the prothorax; the humeri less marked than in *americana*, if my memory serves me. I neglected to make a formal description of the two examples in the LeConte cabinet, contenting myself with noting the most salient distinctive marks. The length as given by LeConte is .04 inch.

Hab.—California (San José).

The two specimens in the LeConte collection are all that are known to me.

UNRECOGNIZED SPECIES.

Cylindrinotata Mots. California.

Exiguua Mann. Alaska (Kenai).

Helvola Mots. Pennsylvania.

Inculta Mots. Georgia (Atlanta).

Inermis Mots. New Orleans.

These last three species are probably only slight varities of *distinguenda.*

Orbicollis Mann. Alaska (Kenai).

Ovipennis Mots. Pennsylvania. Probably equals *americana.*

Planiuscula Mots. Alabama (Mobile).

Pullula Mots. Alabama (Mobile).
Pusilla Mann. California.
Rectangula Mots. Louisiana (New Orleans).
Sericella Mots. Alabama (Mobile).

FUCHSINA gen. nov.

Labrum small, feebly dilated at sides; epistoma on the same plane as the front, and separated from it by a fine, distinct, feebly arcuate suture. Head broad; eyes wanting. Antennæ 10 jointed; club 3-jointed. Prothorax large, nearly as wide as the elytra; sides finely serrato-crenulate. Scutellum wanting, wings absent or rudimentary. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, oblong-oval, each with about twelve or thirteen subconfused rows of very fine punctures, from which proceed short fine appressed hairs. Front coxæ contiguous; middle coxæ rather narrowly but distinctly separated; hind coxæ not very widely distant, the intercoxal process of the first ventral broadly triangular, its apex rounded. Femora rather stout; first tarsal joint slightly longer than the second, the third subequal to the first two united. The abdomen appears to be made up of five segments; the tip of a sixth is, however, visible in one of the four specimens before me. The mouth parts are not distinctly visible, but appear to be substantially as in *Corticaria*.

In its 10 jointed antennæ *Fuchsina* agrees with the exotic *Migneauxia*, but in this latter genus the eyes, scutellum and elytral sculpture are normal, that is to say, substantially as in *Corticaria* and *Melanophthalma*.

F. occulta sp. nov.—Oblong-oval, rufotestaceous, moderately shining, with sparse, fine, short appressed pubescence proceeding from fine punctures on the pronotum, elytra and under surface. Head transverse; sides very slightly convergent from the nearly right basal angles to the frontal constriction; surface impunctate, minutely subalutaceous; eyes wanting; labrum but little larger than the epistoma, scarcely dilated at sides. feebly subsinuate in front. Antennæ 10-jointed, club abruptly 3-jointed; basal joint orbicular; second smaller, oval; 3–7 narrower, equal in width, the third nearly twice as long as wide, sixth and seventh subglobose; first two joints of club transverse, last joint a little longer than wide. Prothorax transverse, sides nearly evenly rounded, base and apex subequal, margin finely serrulato-crenulate, more distinctly so near the hind angles, which are sharply defined and slightly obtuse; surface rather sparsely and finely, but distinctly punctulate, with or without a faint subtransverse impression before the base. Scutellum wanting. Elytra but little wider than the prothorax, elongate-oval, widest very slightly before the middle, margin subexplanate toward the base, the humeral angles a little obtuse; each with about 12 or 13 unimpressed irregular rows of very fine punctures. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate, the metasternum more distinctly so. Prosternum long before the coxæ, and with a transverse lateral fossa as in *Corticaria*. Metasternun between the coxæ subequal in length to the post-coxal length of the first ventral segment. First ventral at sides equal in length to the two following segments united. Front coxæ continguous; middle coxæ separated by about one-third their own width. (Pl. V, figs. 73 and 73*a*). Length 1-1.15 mm.

Hab.—California, Los Angeles (Horn collection); Los Gatos (Hubbard and Schwarz); Mill Valley—Marin Co.

The single specimen in my collection was given me some years ago by Mr. Fuchs in company with certain other small things which he obtained by sifting earth and vegetable debris about the roots of redwoods a few miles north of San Francisco.

It gives me great pleasure to dedicate in his honor the genus erected for this the most extraordinary of our North American Corticariini.

In the bibliography which follows, I am much indebted to the recent catalogue of M. Belon; indeed, there has been little to do but to transcribe the record there given. I have omitted the European synonymy as being of little or no interest to the American student.

◆

Bibliography and Synonymy.

Tribe I. MEROPHYSIINI.

HOLOPARAMECUS Curtis.

Subgenus *Holoparamecus* in sp.

H. **ragusæ** Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 309.--Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon. 1881, p. 54; et. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxix, 1885, p. 2.

H. **singularis** Beck, Beitr. bayer, Ins., 1817, p. 14, pl. III, fig. 15.--Reitt., Stett, Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 308.--Bel. Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 60.

H. **kunzei** Aubé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1843, p. 245, pl. X, n. 1, fig. 4.—Bel. Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 57.

Subgenus *Calyptobium* Aubé.

H. **pacificus** Lec., New Species of N. A. Coleopt., i, 1863, p. 72.

H. **floridanus** sp. nov.

H. **caularum** Aubé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1843, p. 244. pl. X, n. 1, fig. 2 et fig. 5-10.—Duv. Genera, ii, pl. 58, fig. 289.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 307.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881. p. 70.

Tribe II. DASYCERINI.

DASYCERUS Brong.

D. **carolinensis** Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., x, 1882, p. 117, pl. IV, fig. 11.

D. **angulicollis** Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., x, 1882, p. 117, pl. IV, fig. 12; *grouvellei* Bel., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxii, 1888, C. R. p. xcviii; et xxxiii, 1889, C. R. p. xviii.

Tribe III. LATHRIDIINI.

METOPHTHALMUS Woll.

M. parviceps Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 304 (*Bonvouloiria*).—Bel., Ann. Soc. Belg., xxxix, 1895, p. 84.
M. americanus Mots., Bull. Mosc., 1866, iii, p. 233.
M. rudis sp. nov.
M. trux sp. nov.
M. albosignatus sp. nov.

LATHRIDIUS Herbst.

L. productus Rosenh., Thiere Andal., p. 351.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 319.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 121.
L. lardarius De Geer, Mém. Ins. v, p. 45, 7, pl. II, fig. 25-31.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 317.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 112.
L. breviclavus sp. nov.
L. armatulus sp. nov.
L. montanus sp. nov.
L. costicollis Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 303.
L. liratus Lec., New Spec. of N. A. Coleopt., 1863, p. 72.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxxix, 1895, p. 87, n. 13.
  trilobatus Mots., Bull. Mosc., 1866, iii, p. 240.

UNRECOGNIZED SPECIES.

L. fulvipennis Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1853, iii, p. 213, n. 172.
L. cinnamopterus Mann., Bull., Mosc., 1853, iii, p. 2, 213, n. 171.
L. curtulus Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1853, iii, p. 215, n. 177.

CONINOMUS Thom.

C. constrictus Gyll., Ins. Suec., iv, p. 138. n. 18.—Thom., Skand. Col., v, p. 218.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 324.—Bel. Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 137.
  carinatus Gyll., Ins. Suec, iv, p. 137, n. 17.—Thom., Skand. Col., v, p. 218.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 324.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 141, et p. 203
  incisus Mann., Germ. Zeits., v, p. 80.
  sculptilis Lec., Proc. Acad, Phil., 1855, p. 303; et. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., 1878, p. 600.
C. australicus Bel., Rev. d'Ent., Caen, 1887, p. 223; et Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxxiii, 1889, C. R., p. xviii.
  sculptilis Bel. (non Lec.), Rev. d'Ent., Caen, 1887, p. 222.
C. nodifer Westw., Introd. Class. Ins., i, p. 55, pl. XIII, fig. 23.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 324.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 134.

UNRECOGNIZED SPECIES.

C. strangulatus Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1853, iii, p. 214, n. 174.

ENICMUS Thom.

Subgenus *Conithassa* Thom.

E. protensicollis Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1843, ii, p. 299, n. 266; et Germ. Zeits., v, p. 71.
  sobrinus Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1852, ii, p. 362
  quadricollis Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1843, p. 299, n. 265; et Germ. Zeits, v, p. 70.

E. **suspectus** sp. nov.
E. **desertus** sp. nov.
E. **hirtus** Gyll., Ins. Suec., iv, p. 139, n. 19.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 327.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn, Lyon, 1881, p. 191.
E. **nigritus** sp. nov.
E. **consimilis** Mann., Germ. Zeits., v, p. 99.—Thom., Skand. Col., v, p. 222.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 328.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 190.
  parallelicollis Mann., Germ. Zeits., v, p. 101.
E. **minutus** Linn., Syst. Nat., ii, p. 675.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 327; et Bestimm.-Tabellen, Lathridiidæ, 2d ed., 1887, p. 21.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon., 1881, p. 186.
  reflexus Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 304.
E. **crenatus** Lec., Proc. Acad. Sci. Phil., 1855, p. 304.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxxix, 1895, p. 95.
E. **læviventris** sp. nov.
E. **strenuus** sp. nov.

Subgenus *Enicmus* in sp.

E. **aterrimus** Mots., Bull. Mosc., 1866, iii, p. 253.
  opaculus Lec., Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., xvii, 1878, p. 600.
  ferrugineus Bel., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxxix, 1895, p. 92.
  var. *nitens* var. nov.
E. **duplicatus** Lec., Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., xvii, 1878, p. 600.
E. **maculatus** Lec., loc. cit., p. 600.
E. **crassipunctatus** sp. nov.
E. **fictus** sp. nov.
E. **mimus** sp. nov.
E. **vanus** sp. nov.
E. **mendax** sp. nov.
E. **ventralis** sp. nov.
E. **cordatus** Bel., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxxix, 1895, p. 91.
E. **tenuicornis** Lec., Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., xvii, 1878, p. 601.
  laticollis Lec., loc. cit., p. 601.
E. **sulcatulus** sp. nov.

CARTODERE Thom.

C. **quadrifoveolata** sp. nov.
C. **ruficollis** Marsh., Ent. Brit., i, p. 111.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 336.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 155.
  pulicaria Melsh., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1844, ii, p. 115.
C. **costulata** Reitt., Deutsche Ent. Zeits., xxi, 1877, p. 114; et Wien Ent. Zeit., 1885, p. 313.
C. **filiformis** Gyll., Ins. Suec., iv, p. 143.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 337.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 158.
C. **argus** Reitt., Wien Ent. Zeit., 1884, p. 35.
C **intermedia** Bel., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxviii, 1884, C. R., p. cxcii.
C. **filum** Aubé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1850, p. 334.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 338.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1881, p. 161.
C. **elegans** Aubé, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1850, p. 334.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1884, p. 10.

UNRECOGNIZED SPECIES.

C. **cordicollis** Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1843, ii, p. 300; et Germ. Zeits, p. 105.

ADISTEMIA gen. nov.

A. watsoni Woll., Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1871, p. 253 (*Cartodere*).

BELONIA gen. nov.

B. unicostata Bel., Rev. d'Ent., Caen, 1887, p. 225.

REVELIERIA Perris.

R. californica sp. nov.

Tribe IV. CORTICARIINI.

CORTICARIA Marsh.

C. pubescens Gyll., Ins. Suec., iv, p. 123.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 417.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1884, p. 22.
  grossa Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 299.
C. rudis sp. nov.
C. fulva Com., Col. nov. ac rar. Prov. Novoc., p. 39.
C. varicolor sp. nov.
C. parallela sp. nov.
C. valida sp. nov.
C. inopia sp. nov.
C. planula sp. nov.
C. salpingoides Mots., Bull. Mosc., 1867, i, p. 64.
C. columbia sp. nov.
C. serricollis Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 299.
C. poculifera sp. nov.
C. prionodera Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 300.
C. carolina sp. nov.
C. cribricollis sp. nov.
C. amplicollis sp. nov.
C. serrata Payk., Faun. Suec., i, p. 300.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 425.—Bel., Ann., Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1884, p. 62.
  octodentata Say, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci., iii, p. 325.
C. incerta sp. nov.
C. apicalis sp. nov.
C. dentigera Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 300.
C. tenuipes sp. nov.
C. temporalis sp. nov.
C. brevicornis sp. nov.
C. elongata Gyll., Ins. Suec., iv, p. 130.—Reitt., Stett., Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 429.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1884, p. 95.
C. ferruginea Marsh., Ent. Brit., i, p. 111.—Gyll., Ins. Suec., iv. p. 131.—Mann., Germ. Zeits., v, p. 45, n. 36.—Thom., Skand. Col., v, p. 234.
  deleta Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1853, iii, p. 212.
  denticulata Kirby, Fauna bor. Amer., p. 110.
  kirbyi Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 300.
  obtusa Lec., loc. cit., p. 300.
  rugulosa Lec., loc. cit.. p. 300.

UNRECOGNIZED SPECIES.

C. canaliculata Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1853, ii, p. 211, n. 167.
C. debilis Mots., Bull. Mosc., 1867, i, p. 61.
C. depressiuscula Mots., loc. cit., p. 72.

C. ferruginosa Mots., loc. cit., p. 73.
C. spinulosa Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1852. ii, p. 361, n. 158.
C. striatopunctata Mots., Bull. Mosc., 1867, i, p. 56.

MELANOPHTHALMA Mots.

Subgenus *Cortilena* Mots.

M. chamæropis sp nov.
M. picta Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 303.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxxix. 1895, p. 104.
M. casta sp. nov.
M. simplex Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 303.
  nigripennis Mots., Bull. Mosc., 1867, i, p. 96.
  subimpressa Zimm., Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1869, p, 256.

Subgenus *Melanophthalma* in sp.

M. villosa Zimm., Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., 1869, p. 256.
M. insularis sp. nov.
M. distinguenda Com., Col. Novoc, p. 38.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 438.—H. Bris., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1881, p. 409.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1884, p. 111.
  pusilla Melsh. (non Mann.), Proc. Acad. Phil., 1844, p. 116.
  morsa Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 302.
  rufula Lec., loc. cit., p. 303.
  subangulata Mots., Bull. Mosc., 1866, iii, p. 281.
M. floridana sp. nov.
M. pumila Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., p. 302.
M. aculifera sp. nov.

Subgenus *Corticarina* Reitt.

M. gibbosa Herbst., Käf., v, p. 5, pl. 44, fig. 2.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 433.—H. Bris., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1881, p. 406.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1884, p. 119.
M. incompta sp. nov.
M. similata Gyll., Ins. Suec., iv, p. 134.—Reitt., Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1875, p. 440.—H. Bris., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1881, p. 407.—Bel., Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 1884, p. 124.
  herbivagans Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 302.
  levis Lec., loc. cit., p. 302.
M. regularis Lec., Proc. Phil. Acad., 1855, p. 301.
M. terricula sp. nov.
M. alberta sp. nov.
M. longipennis Lec.. Proc. Phil. Acad., 1855, p. 300.
M. americana Mann., Germ. Zeits., v, p. 50.
  compta Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 301.
  expansa Lec., loc. cit., p. 301.
  grata Lec., loc. cit., p. 301.
  scissa Lec., loc. cit., p. 301.
M. cavicollis Mann., Germ. Zeits., v, p. 57.
  angularis Lec., Proc. Acad. Phil., 1855, p. 301.
M. tenella Lec., loc. cit., p. 301.

UNRECOGNIZED SPECIES.

M. pusilla Mann., Germ. Zeits., v, p. 48.
M. exiguua Mann., Bull. Mosc., 1853, iii, p. 212.
M. orbicollis Mann., loc. cit., p. 211.
M. helvola Mots., Bull. Mosc., 1866, iii, p. 275.
M. inculta Mots., loc. cit., p. 283.
M. inermis Mots., loc. cit., p. 283.
M. cylindrinotata Mots., loc. cit., p. 288.
M. rectangula Mots., Bull. Mosc., 1867, i, p. 87.
M. ovipennis Mots., loc. cit., p. 81.
M. pullula Mots., loc. cit., p. 89.
M. serricella Mots., loc. cit., p. 93.
M. planiuscula Mots., loc. cit., p. 94.

FUCHSINA gev. nov.

F. occulta sp. nov.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE III.

Fig. 1, 1*a*.—*Holoparamecus ragusæ*.
" 2, 2*a*.— " *singularis*.
" 3, 3*a*.— " *kunzei*.
" 4, 4*a*.— " *pacificus*.
" 5, 5*a*.—*Dasycerus carolinensis*.
" 6, 6*a*.—*Metophthalmus parviceps*.
" 7.— " *rudis*.
" 8.— " *trux*.
" 9.— " *albosignatus*.
" 10.—*Lathridius lardarius*.
" 11, 11*a*.— " *breviclavus*.
" 12.— " *armatulus;* 12*a* antenna; 12*b* front tibia of ♂; 12*c* front tibia of ♀.
" 13.— " *liratus*.
" 14, 14*a*.—*Coninomus australicus*.
" 15.— " *constrictus*, antennal club.
" 16.—*Enicmus protensicollis*.
" 17.— " *suspectus*.
" 18.— " *desertus*.
" 19.— " *consimilis*.
" 20.— " *minutus*.

PLATE IV.

Fig. 21.—*Enicmus crenatus*.
" 22.— " *strenuus*.
" 23, 23*a*.—*Enicmus aterrimus*.
" 24.—*Enicmus fictus*.
" 25.— " *mendax*.
" 26.— " *ventralis*.
" 27.— " *cordatus*.
" 28, 28*a*.—*Enicmus tenuicornis*.
" 29.—*Cartodere quadrifoveolata*.
" 30.— " *ruficollis*.
" 31.— " *costulata*.
" 32.— " *filiformis*.
" 33.— " *argus*.

Fig. 34.—*Cartodere filum.*
" 35.— " *elegans.*
" 36.—*Adistemia watsoni.*
" 37, 37*a*, 37*b*.—*Belonia unicostata;* antenna and front leg, showing elongate trochanter.
" 38.—*Revelieria californica.*
" 39.—*Corticaria pubescens.*
" 40.— " *fulva.*
" 41.— " *parallela.*
" 42.— " *valida.*
" 43.— " *inopia.*

PLATE V.

Fig. 44.—*Corticaria planula.*
" 45.— " *columbia.*
" 46.— " *serricollis.*
" 47.— " *poculifera.*
" 48.— " *carolina.*
" 49.— " *cribricollis.*
" 50.— " *amplicollis.*
" 51.— " *serrata.*
" 52.— " *occidua.*
" 53.— " *dentigera.*
" 54, 54*a*, 54*b*.—*Corticaria tenuipes;* head and femur.
" 55, 55*a*.— " *temporalis;* head and femur.
" 56, 56*a*.— " *brevicornis.*
" 57, 57*a*.— " *elongata.*
" 58, 58*a*.— " *ferruginea.*
" 59.—*Melanophthalma casta.*
" 60, 60*a*.— " *simplex.*
" 61, 61*a*.— " *chamæropis.*
" 62.— " *distinguenda.*
" 63.—Hind tarsus of *M. distinguenda*, etc., of subgenus *Melanophthalma.*
" 64.—Head of *M. distinguenda.*
" 65.— " *M. villosa.*
" 65*a*.—Apical angle of elytron—*M. villosa.*
" 66.—*Melanophthalma gibbosa.*
" 67.— " *incompta.*
" 68.— " *similata.*
" 69.— " *longipennis.*
" 70.— " *americana.*
" 71.— " *cavicollis* ♂.
" 72.—Hind tarsus of *M. americana* and allies.
" 73, 73*a*.—*Fuchsina occulta.*

ERRATA.

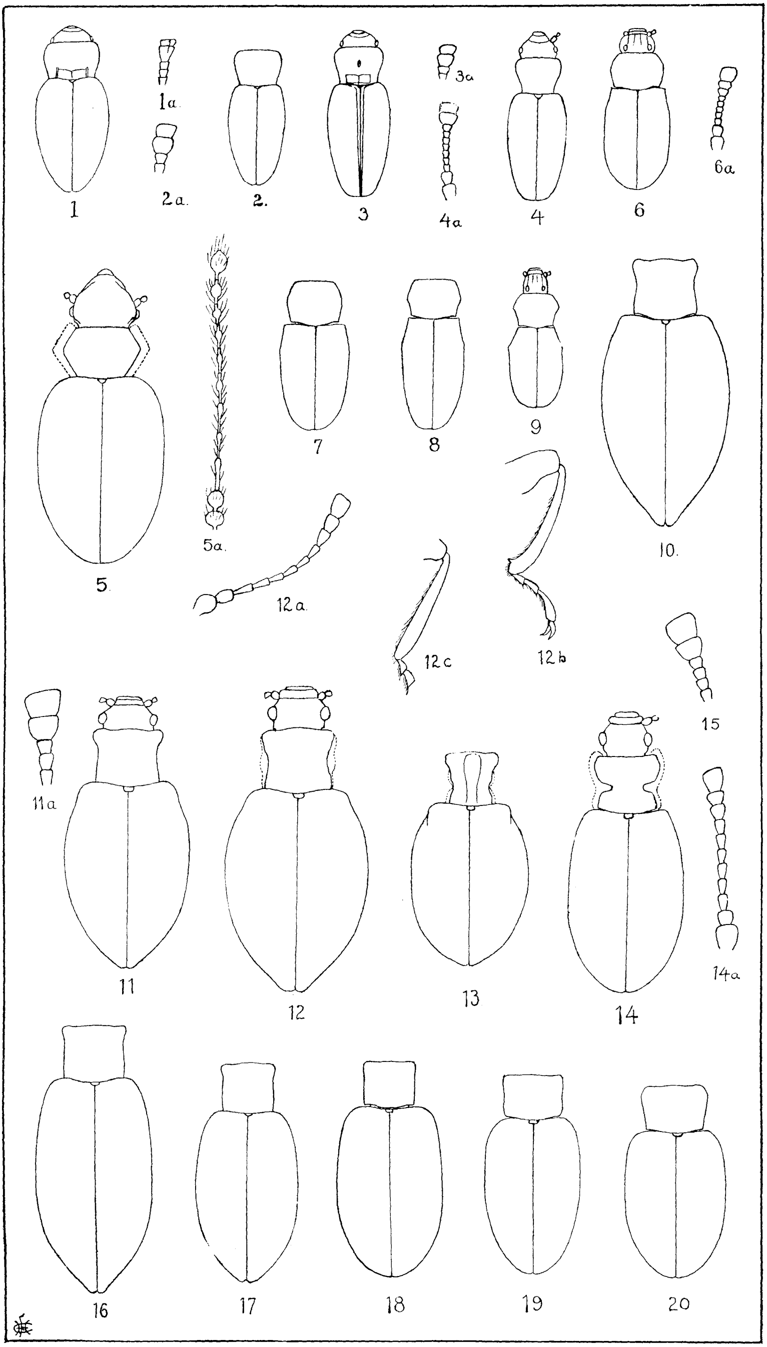
Page 130, line 6 from top, for assume *read* assure.
" 143, " 2 " bottom, for embrance *read* embrace.
" 168, " 19 " top, for distant *read* distinct.
" 169, " 18-20 from bottom, should read as follows:

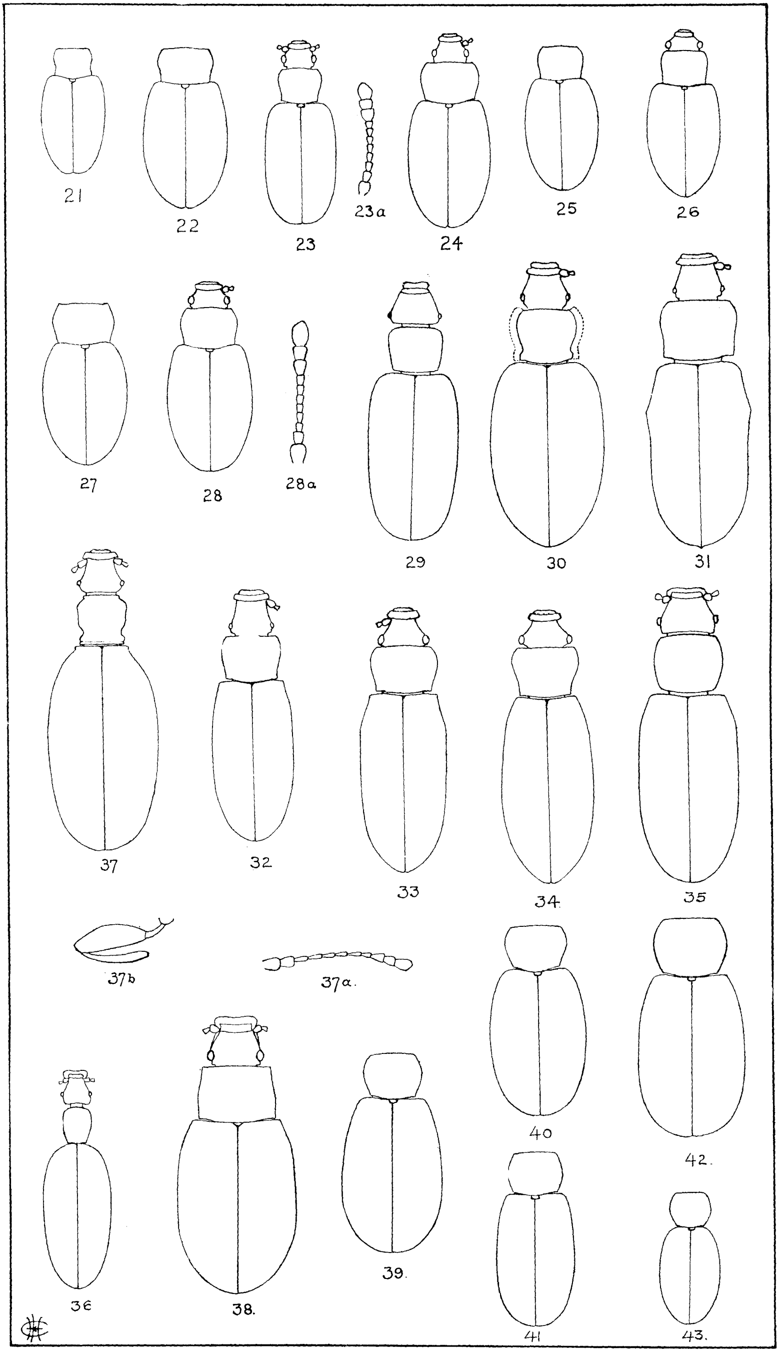
Claw joint of anterior tarsus toothed beneath in the ♂.

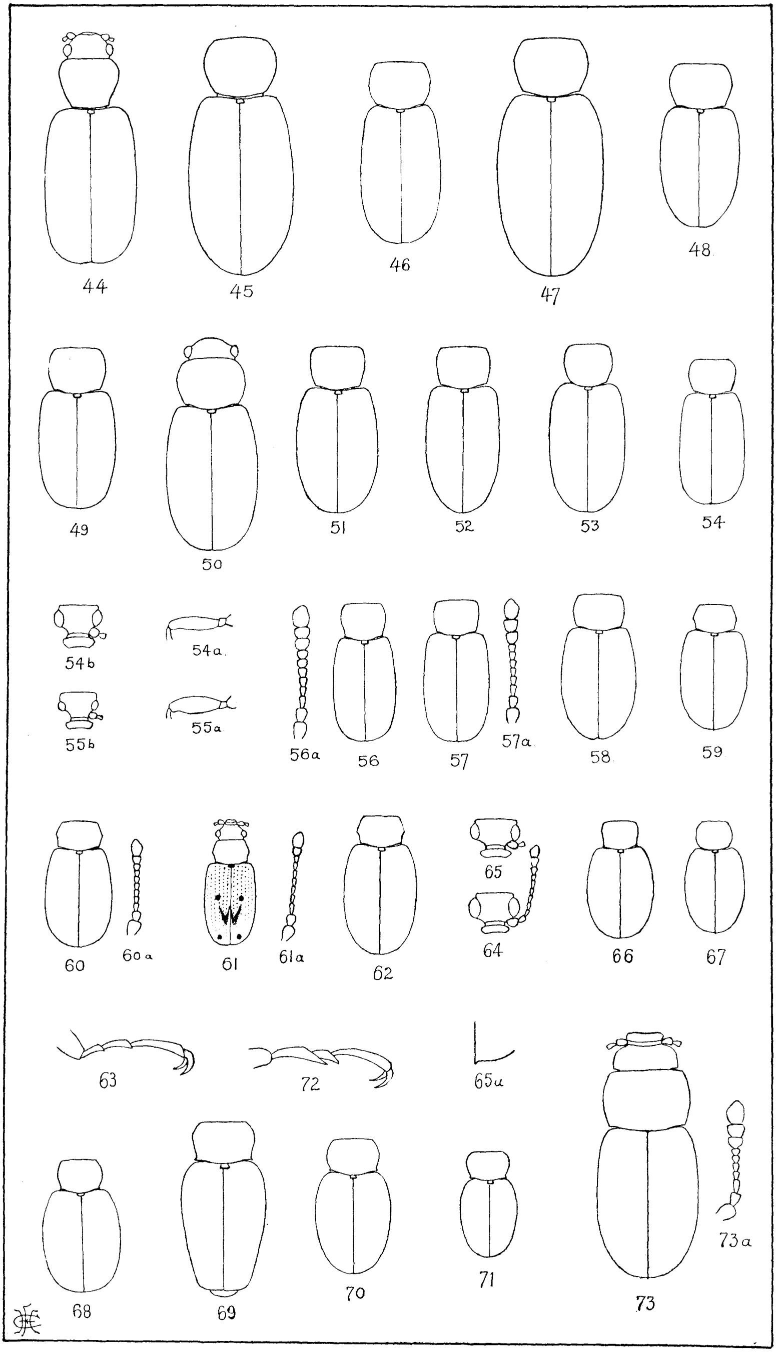
Apices of elytra slightly but distinctly sinuate and minutely serrulate before the sutural angles, which are slightly produced.....**villosa.**

Apices of elytra not sinuate or serrulate before the the sutural angles, which are not at all produced.

Page 172, line 11 from top, for distinct *read* distant.


1
1a
2a
2.
3
3a
4a
4
6
6a
5
5a.
7
8
9
10.
12a.
12c
12b
15
11a
11
12
13
14
14a
16
17
18
19
20


21
22
23
23a
24
25
26
27
28
28a
29
30
31
37
32
33
34
35
37b
37a.
40
42.
36
38.
39.
41
43.


44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
54b
54a
55b
55a
56a
56
57
57a
58
59
60
60a
61
61a
62
65
64
66
67
63
72
65a
73
73a
68
69
70
71